

# Occupational Wage Survey

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## Introduction <sup>1/</sup>

The Boston area is one of several important industrial centers in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted occupational wage surveys during early 1951. <sup>2/</sup> Occupations that are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables 1 through 4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions.

Occupations that are characteristic of particular, important, local industries have been studied as heretofore on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. <sup>3/</sup> Although only a limited amount of such data was compiled in the present survey, greater detail will be provided for in future studies. Union scales are presented in lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing pay practice. Data have also been collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick leave allowances, paid holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

## The Boston Metropolitan Area

The Boston Metropolitan Area (Suffolk County and part of Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties) had more than 2,350,000 inhabitants in 1950. A third of them were concentrated in Boston, with the remainder distributed among the other 64 cities and towns comprising the metropolitan area.

### Labor and Industry in the Boston Area

Wage and salary nonagricultural employment (excluding government) in the 53,000 establishments in the area totaled 780,000 in early 1951. Approximately 5,800 manufacturing plants provided employment for about 304,000 persons with fully a third of these in the metal-working industries. The leather and leather products industries employed 30,000 and an equally large labor force was required in the food products industries. Apparel manufacture and the printing and publishing industries employed 27,000 and 23,000, respectively.

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<sup>2/</sup> Other areas studied are: Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, New York, and San Francisco-Oakland. Similar studies were conducted in 1950 in Buffalo, Denver, Philadelphia, and San Francisco-Oakland.

<sup>3/</sup> See Appendix A for discussion of scope and method of survey.

Boston's position as the largest city and leading seaport and trading area in New England is reflected in the heavy concentration of employment in trade. About 165,000 sales and related distribution workers were employed in retail trade and 66,000 were employed in wholesale trade. Nearly as many (60,000) were employed in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. A labor force of 60,000 was required by the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group of industries exclusive of the substantial employment in the railroad industry. Building and construction provided employment for almost 50,000 workers. <sup>4/</sup> Approximately 53,000 persons were on the payrolls of the 65 cities and towns comprising the area. Total government employment in the area was estimated at 105,000 in March 1951.

Among the industries and establishment-size groups surveyed by the Bureau in March 1951, about three-fourths of the workers in nonoffice jobs were employed in establishments having written agreements with labor organizations. The proportion of such workers covered by union contract provisions ranged from a third in the service industries to virtually complete coverage in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities division. About five-sixths of the plant workers in manufacturing were employed under terms of union agreements covering these workers. One in 10 office workers was employed by a firm having a labor-management agreement covering office workers. The proportion of office workers covered by agreements was highest (1 in 4) in manufacturing and wholesale trade.

## Occupational Wage Structure

The survey was conducted during the relatively unsettled period immediately following the issuance of a series of wage stabilization regulations by the then newly established Wage Stabilization Board. Some Boston area establishments negotiated wage increases during this period, but their application was in many cases contingent upon WSB approval. Between the date of the Korean outbreak and the January 26 wage "freeze", general wage increases were widespread and gained momentum as the threat of a freeze order became increasingly more real. Earlier in 1950 the majority of labor-management agreements were concluded without wage increases or with nominal increases of 5 cents or less an hour. However, many of these contracts as well as many agreements reached later in the year provided other benefits ranging from an additional paid holiday or increase in shift premium to a comprehensive welfare plan. During the period January 1950 to January 1951, a majority of the manufacturing workers received wage or salary boosts equivalent to 10 or more cents an hour. General increases were not as prevalent in the nonmanufacturing industries and tended to be somewhat smaller in amount.

A large proportion of the Boston area firms had written or otherwise generally recognized rate structures. About 85 percent of the plant workers and nearly 70 percent of the office workers were employed in firms having such formalized plans. Plans providing a single rate for each job were more prevalent for plant workers, whereas office workers typically worked under plans providing a range of rates within the same occupational classification. Formal rate structures existed to a lesser extent in wholesale and retail trade establishments than in manufacturing or in the transportation, communication, and public utilities group.

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<sup>4/</sup> More than 14,000 dwelling units were started in the area during 1950.

In the discussion of wages which follows, two main occupational groupings are distinguished: (1) cross-industry occupations, such as office clerical occupations; professional and technical occupations; maintenance occupations; and custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations; and (2) characteristic industry occupations. The first group of occupations was studied on a cross-industry basis from employer payroll records. These occupations are usually found in all or a number of industries. In general, the characteristic industry occupations are peculiar to a specific industry. As indicated below, straight-time average rates or earnings are shown for some industries; union scales are shown for others.

#### Cross-Industry Occupations

Office clerical occupations—Average salaries of women in the 26 office classifications studied ranged from \$33.50 to \$53 a week (table 1). However, in 13 of these occupations, accounting for half of the women office workers studied, weekly averages were grouped at the \$40.50 - \$43 level. The highest paid groups were secretaries and hand bookkeepers with average salaries of \$53 and \$52.50, respectively. At the lower extreme were routine (class B) file clerks earning \$34.50 and office girls with a \$33.50 weekly average. Among the numerically important groups employed in Boston offices, routine typists averaged \$36.50 weekly, general stenographers received \$43, and accounting clerks \$41.50. In almost all jobs the average salaries of women were higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing establishments. Weekly earnings in public utilities, however, were generally above or on a par with average salaries in manufacturing and wholesale trade earnings were only slightly lower. Salaries of nearly half of the women office workers ranged between \$35 and \$45 weekly although individual earnings varied from under \$25 to over \$85 a week.

Men were employed in sufficient numbers to permit the presentation of earnings data in only 10 of the occupations studied. Average weekly salaries in five of these were between \$55 and \$60. Accounting clerks formed the largest occupational group among them, and had a \$55 weekly average. Hand bookkeepers, averaging \$68.50, had the highest earnings among men. Office boys with an average salary of \$33.50 a week were lowest. Men's salaries also tended to be higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries. A comparison of salaries of men and women in similar jobs requiring substantial amounts of training revealed wage advantages of \$7.50 to \$17.50 a week for men. In the more routine office jobs, however, salary levels were about the same. Differences in average salaries for men and women in particular occupations generally do not reflect differences in earnings within the same establishment.

In March 1951 average salaries of office workers were generally from 5 to 10 percent above the levels existing in January 1950, the date of a previous office worker salary survey by the Bureau.

Professional and technical occupations—Draftsmen were numerically important among professional and technical workers employed in Boston industries, and averaged \$81.50 a week (table 2). This level was midpoint between the \$108.50 recorded for chief draftsmen and the \$54 averaged by junior draftsmen. Industrial nurses (registered) averaged \$57.50 a week.

Maintenance and power plant occupations—Electricians, machinists, and millwrights composed the highest paid occupational groups among skilled maintenance jobs studied. They averaged \$1.76, \$1.75, and \$1.73 an hour, respectively (table 3). Trade helpers, the largest maintenance group surveyed, averaged \$1.40. General utility maintenance men, employed in establishments where craft specialization is impractical, averaged \$1.46 an hour. Stationary engineers and boiler firemen in power plants had average earnings of \$1.68 and \$1.51 an hour.

Oilers were paid \$1.39 an hour on an all-industry basis. In general, maintenance and power plant workers' earnings tended to be higher in manufacturing industries than in nonmanufacturing, and within the former group, higher in nondurable than in durable-goods establishments.

Custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations—Stock handlers and hand truckers employed in Boston area factories, warehouses, and stores had average earnings of \$1.30 an hour in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments (table 4). Order fillers and packers, averaging \$1.26 and \$1.20, respectively, on an all-industry basis, generally were paid more in manufacturing plants than in nonmanufacturing. Workers classified as shipping clerks had average earnings of \$1.35 an hour and receiving clerks earned \$1.23. Clerks employed by firms in which shipping and receiving duties are combined averaged \$1.32. Drivers of heavy trailer-type trucks averaged \$1.68, the highest pay level for any of the truck driver classes studied.

Men janitors, porters and cleaners averaged \$1.09 an hour, \$1.18 in manufacturing and \$1.02 in nonmanufacturing. Within the latter group average wages ranged from 82 cents an hour in the service industries to \$1.26 in public utilities. Women performing janitorial duties averaged 93 cents in all industries combined. The general average for watchmen was \$1.14 an hour, and guards received an hourly average of \$1.25.

#### Characteristic Industry Occupations

##### Straight-time average earnings

Following the practice for the cross-industry occupations previously discussed, the wage or salary information for the following six industries reflects straight-time earnings derived from employer payroll records.

Men's and boys' suits and coats—In March 1951, women sewing-machine operators employed in the men's suit and coat industry in Boston averaged \$1.39 an hour performing sewing operations on coats and \$1.53 on trousers. Men operators averaged \$1.88 an hour on coats and \$1.78 on trousers. Within these broad classifications, average hourly earnings of operators varied according to sewing operations performed (table 5). Highest paid among all jobs studied were men cutters and finish pressers (pressing trousers) with hourly averages of \$2.36 and \$2.26, respectively. Lowest paid were women fitters averaging 96 cents an hour.

Women's and misses' dresses—Earnings data reported in table 6 for the dress industry are based on August 1950 payrolls. Women sewing-machine operators employed on the single-hand (tailor) system formed the largest occupational group studied, and averaged \$1.56 an hour. Women operators on the section system had average earnings of \$1.20 an hour. Average hourly earnings for all jobs studied ranged from 78 cents for women thread trimmers to \$3.39 for men hand pressers. Women hand sewers, also a numerically important group received \$1.19 an hour. General wage increases were granted to most workers in the industry between the survey date and March 1951. Typically, hourly workers received increases of 7 1/2 to 10 cents an hour, incentive workers 4 percent, and cutters \$5 a week.

Paints and varnishes—Average earnings for men in the occupations studied in the paint and varnish industry in Boston fell within a rather narrow range. A difference of 23 cents separated the lowest paid occupation, labelers and packers, with an hourly average of \$1.37, from the highest paid groups, technicians and varnish makers, who averaged \$1.60 an

hour. Among other occupations studied were mixers with average earnings of \$1.42 and tinters with \$1.57 an hour. Women labelers and packers had average hourly earnings of \$1.16 (table 7).

Machinery manufacture--Tool-and-die makers in Boston machinery industries averaged \$1.83 an hour in tool-and-die jobbing shops and \$1.80 in other types of establishments (table 8). With few exceptions, tool-and-die makers were paid on a time basis. Higher earnings were recorded for workers paid on an incentive basis in a number of skilled production jobs. Incentive earnings of both class A grinding-machine and milling-machine operators averaged \$1.94 an hour, class A engine-lathe operators, \$1.87, and class A assemblers \$1.85. Time-rated workers in these jobs averaged from 15 to 24 cents less an hour. In two jobs representative of wages at the unskilled level, janitors and hand truckers, hourly earnings were \$1.11 and \$1.17. The averages reported relate to earnings in January 1951. Between January and March 1951, however, very few general wage changes occurred in the establishments studied.

Power laundries--Average earnings of women workers in Boston area power laundries were under \$1 an hour for all selected jobs studied. The highest paid women's group, machine shirt pressers, averaged 93 cents, 20 cents an hour above the average received by flatwork finishers, the lowest paid and largest group surveyed. Among jobs in which men were typically employed, average earnings ranged from \$1.02 an hour for extractor operators to \$1.14 for stationary boiler firemen. Washing-machine operators averaged \$1.13 (table 9).

Auto repair shops--Class A auto mechanics had average hourly earnings of \$1.63 an hour in March 1951; mechanics performing simpler work (class B) received \$1.31. Automotive electricians were the highest paid among the classifications studied and averaged \$1.78 an hour. Auto washers and greasers, averaging 93 cents and \$1.09 an hour, respectively, were at the lower extreme. Workers specializing in body repair averaged \$1.76 an hour (table 10).

#### Union Wage Scales

The information reported for the following 11 industries relates to the minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. The union scales and hours reported were those in effect April 1, 1951.

Bakeries--Rates in machine shops ranged from \$1.665 for working foremen to 99 cents an hour for women (with less than 3 years' service) employed as checkers, packers, wrappers, cutters and icers. Moldermen and mixers' helpers were paid from \$1.38 to \$1.465 an hour. Wages paid in Hebrew bakeries were the highest in the area with hourly rates for foremen at \$2.20, second hands at \$2.04 and third hands at \$1.88 (table 11). Wage scales reported for the bakery industry were limited to those agreements covering substantial numbers of workers.

Building construction--Among numerically important trades in Boston's construction industry basic wage scales of union journeymen were: \$2.25 for painters, \$2.375 for carpenters, \$2.695 for plumbers and steam fitters, \$2.75 for electricians, and \$2.775 for bricklayers (table 12). The scales for building trades' helpers and laborers were usually from 62.5 cents to about \$1 below the journeymen's rates. In general, the minimum scales reported applied to most, but not all the cities and towns within the metropolitan area.

Hotels--Wage rates for union workers employed in hotel kitchens ranged from 74 cents an hour for dish wipers to \$1.63 for first cooks. Bartenders at service bars averaged \$1.417 an hour; and those employed at public bars received \$1.313. Maids and housemen had hourly

rates of 75 and 81 cents, respectively. Weekly straight-time hours varied from 40 to 48 according to occupation (table 13).

Local transit operating employees--The contract covering Metropolitan Transit Authority employees operating one-man cars and busses provided for hourly wage rates ranging from a minimum of \$1.44 for new employees to \$1.73 for operators with a year of service. Guards on the rapid transit lines had a \$1.32 beginner's rate and a scale of \$1.615 an hour after 1 year. Road and yard motormen on these lines had rates of \$1.67 1/2 and \$1.73 an hour, respectively. A 41 1/4 hour workweek at straight-time was in effect for all workers (table 14).

Malt liquors--Union wage rates for experienced workers in Boston breweries varied only slightly by job classification (table 15). "First" men in the brewing department were highest with an hourly scale of \$1.688 and bottlers (\$1.625) were lowest paid among inside workers. Drivers and drivers' helpers received \$1.675 and \$1.60 an hour, respectively. These rates and a scheduled 40-hour workweek were in effect in all breweries in the Boston area.

Motortruck drivers and helpers--Although union wage scales for truck drivers ranged from \$1.20 an hour for department store parcel-delivery drivers to over \$2 for newspaper and magazine drivers, the rates for most categories were between \$1.35 and \$1.55 an hour. In general, the higher scales applied to drivers operating heavy trucks or transporting heavy materials. Hourly scales for helpers ranged from \$1.18 to \$1.60 but minimum scales for most of the helper classifications were in the range \$1.30 to \$1.50. Although some contracts provided for workweeks as long as 48 hours without overtime pay, the majority called for overtime rates after 40 hours (table 16).

Office building service--Minimum union wage scales for office building service workers in Boston varied only slightly by occupation (table 17). Rates of \$1 and \$1.05 were established for elevator operators, porters, night cleaners (women), and matrons. Watchmen were paid a minimum rate of \$1.025 and firemen \$1.15. Rates reported were on the basis of a 40-hour straight-time workweek.

Printing--In commercial printing shops in Boston, union contracts provided for minimum wage scales of \$2.24 an hour for hand compositors, \$2.453 for photoengravers and \$1.20 an hour for bindery women. In newspaper publishing, the scale for compositors was \$2.674 an hour for daywork and \$2.80 for night work. Web pressmen received \$2.484 an hour for day work and \$2.898 for night work (table 18). Scheduled weekly hours after which overtime rates applied varied by individual trades from 31 2/3 for night stereotypers to 42 for web pressmen but 37 1/2 hours a week predominated.

Sea food processing--The area-wide contract covering workers in Boston's sea food processing plants provided for hourly scales ranging from \$1.15 an hour for wrappers and quick-freeze packers to \$1.563 for cutters, cutter-floormen, and wharf-floormen (table 19). Scalers had an hourly rate of \$1.34.

Structural and ornamental iron workers--The fabricated structural steel and ornamental ironwork industries in the Boston area are highly organized with a single rate prevailing for each occupation. Scales varied from \$1.92 for working foremen to \$1.30 for helpers (table 20).

Stevedoring--Union longshoremen handling cargo in the port of Boston were paid \$2 an hour for handling general cargo. The contract also provided for premium rates which appli-

ed in the handling of dangerous, obnoxious, or damaged cargo. These supplemental rates ranged from 5 cents to \$1.90 an hour above the general cargo scale according to the type of cargo handled (table 21).

#### Minimum Entrance Rates

Established minimum entrance rates for the employment of inexperienced plant workers was part of the formalized rate structure in Boston area firms employing approximately nine-tenths of all plant workers (table 22). About two-fifths of the plant workers were in establishments with minimum entrance rates between 75 and 90 cents an hour, whereas a tenth were in plants with an established minimum of \$1.25 or more. No firms in manufacturing or in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group reported minimum entrance rates under 75 cents an hour. In the retail trade and services groups, however, nearly half of the workers were employed in establishments having hourly minimum entrance rates under 75 cents.

## Supplementary Wage Practices

#### Shift Differentials

About 10 percent of the workers in Boston area manufacturing plants were employed on second shifts and approximately 3 percent worked on third or other late shifts (table 23). In the durable goods industries all extra-shift workers received premium pay, generally in the form of a percentage differential over first-shift rates. In nondurable goods manufacture, shift differential payments were usually expressed in cents per hour. The amount of shift differential paid to the largest number of workers was 5 cents an hour on the second shift and between 5 and 10 cents on the third shift. The amounts varied widely by industry and establishment, however.

#### Scheduled Workweek

Over half of the women office workers in all industries had a scheduled workweek of less than 40 hours in March 1951 (table 24). Most of the others were on a 40-hour schedule. The shortest workweek applied to workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate group in which two-fifths of the workers were on schedules of less than 37 1/2 hours. Schedules of 40 hours or more were most common for office workers in manufacturing and wholesale trade. Work schedules were seldom under 40 hours for plant workers, about one of every five were scheduled to work more than 40 hours a week.

#### Paid Holidays

Both office and plant workers in most establishments were allowed time off with pay on certain holidays. Among office workers, nearly four of every five received ten or more paid holidays a year, with the most liberal provisions applying in the finance, public utilities,

and wholesale trade groups. The majority of plant workers in all industry groups except public utilities and wholesale trade received fewer than 10 paid holidays a year, with 6 or 7 days the most prevalent practice among the manufacturing industries. In public utilities and wholesale trade nearly two-thirds of the plant workers had 10 or more paid holidays (table 25).

#### Paid Vacations

Almost all Boston office and plant workers were employed by firms which granted paid vacations after a year of service (table 26). Among office workers more than nine-tenths received vacations of 2 or more weeks after a year's service. Although two-fifths of the plant workers were eligible for 2 weeks' paid vacation after a year, the majority (55 percent) were in plants providing a 1-week vacation. After 15 years' service, practically all plant and office workers were entitled to 2 or more weeks' vacation leave. A considerable number of workers, about two out of three office and two out of five plant, were in establishments providing paid vacations after 6 months' service.

#### Paid Sick Leave

Formal arrangements for paid sick leave after a year of service were reported by establishments employing nearly two-fifths of the office workers. Among industry groups, this proportion varied from a fourth in retail trade to almost half in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group. Although the number of days of sick leave allowed ranged from 5 to over 30 days a year, a large proportion of office workers were employed in firms having plans that provided either 10 or 12 days. Only about a tenth of the plant workers in all industries were employed by firms having formal sick leave provisions that applied to these workers (table 27).

#### Nonproduction Bonuses

The payment of nonproduction bonuses, usually in the form of a Christmas or year-end bonus, was reported by firms employing approximately a third of the office workers and a fourth of the plant workers. The largest proportion of plant and office workers receiving such payments were in wholesale trade, and bonus payments were least prevalent in transportation, communication, and other public utilities (table 28).

#### Insurance and Pension Plans

Insurance or pension plans financed wholly or in part by the employer were in force in establishments employing about 9 of every 10 office and plant workers (table 29). The types of insurance made available to workers varied considerably among industry groups; generally, establishments providing life and health insurance accounted for the largest proportion of workers.

Retirement pension plans were in effect in establishments with three-fifths of the office and two-fifths of the plant worker employment. Relatively few establishments in service industries had pension plans, whereas in public utilities nine-tenths of the office and almost three-fourths of the plant workers were employed in establishments having such plans.

Table 1.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS

(Average weekly earnings  $\frac{1}{2}$  and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly scheduled hours	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50	\$30.00	\$32.50	\$35.00	\$37.50	\$40.00	\$42.50	\$45.00	\$47.50	\$50.00	\$52.50	\$55.00	\$57.50	\$60.00	\$62.50	\$65.00	\$67.50	\$70.00	\$72.50	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00 and over				
<u>Men</u>																															
Bookkeepers, hand .....	312	39.5	\$68.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	28	2	5	2	18	-	33	22	20	14	45	1	44	39	34				
Manufacturing 2/ .....	50	39.5	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	5	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	2	1	21	3	7				
Durable goods .....	12	40.0	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	3				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	262	39.5	68.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	26	1	-	2	17	-	33	17	19	14	43	-	23	36	27				
Wholesale trade .....	36	39.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	18	1	2	-	-	-	3	4	2				
Retail trade .....	38	40.0	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	1	-	10	-	2	-	3				
Finance** .....	91	33.0	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	13	14	-	-	14	15					
Services .....	87	41.0	66.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	-	1	-	-	6	1	1	-	16	-	15	15	7				
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A .....	38	39.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	20	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1				
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B .....	39	39.0	41.00	-	-	-	3	1	2	11	16	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Clerks, accounting .....	962	39.0	55.00	-	-	-	8	12	21	30	67	50	91	98	97	80	47	35	48	70	65	30	40	18	31	9	15				
Manufacturing .....	219	38.5	59.50	-	-	-	3	5	1	6	8	6	7	3	25	22	4	5	29	33	8	11	8	17	8	6	4				
Durable goods .....	145	38.5	53.50	-	-	-	3	5	1	4	6	4	4	1	19	17	3	1	9	30	6	5	7	9	6	1	4				
Nondurable goods .....	74	39.0	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	2	6	5	1	4	20	3	2	6	1	8	2	5	-				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	743	39.0	53.50	-	-	-	5	7	20	24	59	44	84	95	72	58	43	30	19	37	57	19	32	1	23	3	11				
Public utilities* .....	85	37.5	58.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	3	1	5	-	1	8	2	5	-	18	14	11	4	1	1	-	-				
Wholesale trade .....	298	39.5	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	17	25	23	57	31	-	29	19	14	6	8	3	22	-	22	2	10				
Finance** .....	319	38.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	4	9	11	34	18	51	38	37	48	11	3	5	13	29	5	3	-	-	-	-				
Clerks, general .....	201	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	11	3	11	17	17	6	30	22	18	19	14	3	12	2	13				
Manufacturing .....	74	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	9	21	1	6	14	3	5	-	2				
Durable goods .....	55	40.5	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	-	8	21	1	3	9	-	3	-	-				
Nondurable goods .....	19	39.5	69.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	5	3	2	-	2				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	127	40.0	62.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	10	15	14	5	21	1	17	13	-	7	2	11				
Wholesale trade .....	35	41.0	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	11				
Clerks, order .....	338	39.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	13	27	19	27	31	11	53	13	28	14	22	3	16	18	-	18				
Manufacturing .....	61	37.5	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	6	3	4	6	2	8	3	7	6	3	3	-	2	-	-				
Durable goods .....	28	37.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	1	5	2	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-				
Nondurable goods .....	33	38.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	-	2	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	277	39.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	9	21	16	23	25	9	45	10	21	8	19	-	16	16	-	18				
Wholesale trade .....	239	39.5	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	9	13	16	17	25	3	45	10	3	8	19	-	16	16	-	18				
Clerks, payroll .....	132	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	11	5	2	20	6	13	2	1	1	4	18	6	8	1	1	17	6				
Manufacturing .....	85	40.0	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	20	3	3	-	1	1	4	12	4	2	1	1	13	6				
Durable goods .....	19	41.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	3	1				
Nondurable goods .....	66	39.5	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	20	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	4	2	-	1	10	5				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	47	39.5	56.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	1	1	2	-	3	10	2	-	-	6	2	6	-	-	-	4	-				
Public utilities* .....	14	37.5	68.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	3	-				
Duplicating-machine operators 2/ .....	87	39.0	41.00	-	-	1	12	23	3	13	-	3	2	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	84	39.0	41.00	-	-	1	12	23	1	13	-	3	2	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-				
Retail trade .....	22	41.0	43.50	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance** .....	43	37.5	40.00	-	-	1	11	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., March 1951  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics



Table 1.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average weekly earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly scheduled hours	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50 30.00	\$30.00 32.50	\$32.50 35.00	\$35.00 37.50	\$37.50 40.00	\$40.00 42.50	\$42.50 45.00	\$45.00 47.50	\$47.50 50.00	\$50.00 52.50	\$52.50 55.00	\$55.00 57.50	\$57.50 60.00	\$60.00 62.50	\$62.50 65.00	\$65.00 67.50	\$67.50 70.00	\$70.00 72.50	\$72.50 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 and over				
Women - Continued																															
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A .....	180	39.0	\$49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	26	35	24	30	22	8	3	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing .....	82	38.0	51.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	12	17	22	1	2	3	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	36	38.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	46	37.5	52.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	1	18	-	2	3	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	98	39.5	48.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	23	7	8	21	6	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	16	39.5	51.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade .....	41	40.5	49.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	8	-	1	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services .....	10	39.5	46.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B .....	2,073	38.5	40.50	-	-	22	126	139	344	331	550	191	175	64	59	13	9	8	26	4	-	7	3	-	2	-	-	-			
Manufacturing .....	266	38.5	44.00	-	-	1	1	13	46	7	45	29	54	33	12	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	74	37.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	9	13	34	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	192	39.5	43.50	-	-	1	1	11	45	1	36	16	20	31	5	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	1,807	38.5	40.00	-	-	21	125	126	298	324	505	162	121	31	47	13	9	8	1	4	-	7	3	-	2	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	430	39.0	44.00	-	-	-	-	12	-	52	167	73	48	7	28	11	8	7	1	4	-	7	3	-	2	-	-	-			
Retail trade .....	259	39.0	38.00	-	-	9	20	11	64	50	87	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	1,020	38.0	38.50	-	-	12	105	97	200	212	230	68	51	22	19	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services .....	78	39.5	40.50	-	-	-	-	-	27	6	18	3	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type) .....	1,553	38.5	41.50	-	6	29	71	118	313	170	318	88	142	69	27	30	73	40	37	6	3	2	3	-	2	-	1				
Manufacturing .....	385	39.0	42.00	-	-	-	3	41	105	18	59	37	44	19	11	13	14	10	2	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-				
Durable goods .....	123	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	18	27	22	14	3	8	13	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nondurable goods .....	262	38.5	40.00	-	-	-	-	40	100	18	41	10	22	5	8	5	1	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	1,168	38.5	41.50	-	6	29	68	77	208	152	259	51	98	50	16	17	64	30	35	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	1				
Wholesale trade .....	418	39.0	46.00	-	-	-	-	10	52	50	120	7	21	24	4	13	54	20	35	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	1				
Retail trade .....	473	38.0	37.50	-	6	23	55	43	116	78	72	17	34	15	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance** .....	138	38.0	39.00	-	-	6	8	20	24	14	40	13	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Services .....	39	40.5	40.00	-	-	-	5	-	9	2	10	6	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type) .....	204	38.5	38.50	-	-	27	16	8	36	32	31	20	23	9	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Manufacturing 2/ .....	50	37.5	42.00	-	-	-	2	-	7	9	14	2	6	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Durable goods .....	40	37.5	42.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	11	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	154	38.5	37.00	-	-	27	14	8	29	23	17	18	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance** .....	52	38.0	36.50	-	-	-	5	8	19	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Clerks, accounting .....	3,509	38.5	41.50	10	5	16	298	240	488	516	613	271	406	119	183	124	84	68	11	31	13	2	2	-	4	1	4				
Manufacturing .....	583	39.5	46.00	-	-	-	3	21	61	54	55	76	85	52	63	43	34	20	3	2	5	2	-	-	-	1	3				
Durable goods .....	320	39.5	47.50	-	-	-	3	9	16	14	47	38	29	37	44	39	22	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
Nondurable goods .....	263	39.5	44.50	-	-	-	-	12	45	40	8	38	56	15	19	4	12	1	1	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	3				
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,926	38.5	41.00	10	5	16	295	219	427	462	558	195	321	67	120	81	50	48	8	29	8	-	2	-	4	-	1				
Public utilities* .....	362	39.0	48.00	-	-	-	9	-	23	66	2	17	83	11	25	37	21	38	4	24	-	-	-	-	2	-	-				
Wholesale trade .....	640	39.0	41.50	-	-	-	39	10	91	118	175	36	86	-	48	6	21	2	1	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-				
Retail trade .....	336	38.5	39.00	-	-	12	66	41	48	30	44	34	18	13	16	2	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	1				
Finance** .....	1,261	38.0	39.00	-	-	-	175	148	206	196	274	82	94	37	19	16	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Services .....	327	39.0	40.00	10	5	4	6	20	59	52	63	26	40	6	12	20	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 1.--OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average weekly earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly scheduled hours	Weekly earnings	Under	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
				\$ 25.00	25.00 and under 27.50	27.50 30.00	30.00 32.50	32.50 35.00	35.00 37.50	37.50 40.00	40.00 42.50	42.50 45.00	45.00 47.50	47.50 50.00	50.00 52.50	52.50 55.00	55.00 57.50	57.50 60.00	60.00 62.50	62.50 65.00	65.00 67.50	67.50 70.00	70.00 72.50	72.50 75.00	75.00 80.00	80.00 85.00	85.00 and over				
Women - Continued																															
Clerks, file, class A .....	466	38.5	\$42.00	-	-	-	6	38	92	94	56	42	26	21	53	11	14	4	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1				
Manufacturing .....	84	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	8	4	8	12	7	5	13	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1				
Durable goods .....	56	41.0	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	5	3	4	10	4	3	12	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
Nondurable goods .....	28	38.5	47.50	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	1	4	2	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	382	38.5	41.00	-	-	-	6	38	83	82	48	38	18	9	46	6	1	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
Wholesale trade .....	51	39.5	44.00	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	3	5	3	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance** .....	264	38.0	40.50	-	-	-	1	10	60	71	44	33	10	2	27	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Clerks, file, class B .....	2,583	38.5	34.50	-	-	87	974	620	450	133	139	68	78	11	17	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Manufacturing .....	316	39.5	39.00	-	-	1	25	80	38	31	46	31	47	8	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Durable goods .....	245	39.5	39.00	-	-	1	21	62	21	19	38	31	45	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nondurable goods .....	71	38.5	38.50	-	-	-	4	18	17	12	8	-	2	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	2,267	38.0	33.50	-	-	86	949	540	412	102	93	37	31	3	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Public utilities* .....	33	39.5	37.00	-	-	-	8	6	7	2	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Wholesale trade .....	264	39.5	36.50	-	-	-	93	28	40	33	21	24	8	3	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Retail trade .....	117	38.5	33.00	-	-	8	44	29	30	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance** .....	1,485	38.0	33.00	-	-	76	761	342	162	54	63	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Clerks, general .....	1,572	39.0	47.50	-	-	-	40	67	114	49	182	114	183	87	257	142	167	47	63	28	4	14	-	-	14	-	-				
Manufacturing .....	249	39.5	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	5	9	33	84	30	48	11	12	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-				
Durable goods .....	183	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	30	45	26	45	7	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nondurable goods .....	66	38.5	50.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	4	-	3	39	4	3	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	1,323	38.5	46.50	-	-	-	40	67	111	49	180	109	174	54	173	112	119	36	51	18	3	13	-	-	14	-	-				
Wholesale trade .....	121	39.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	12	42	-	16	5	5	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
Retail trade .....	41	38.5	40.50	-	-	-	-	1	21	-	5	-	3	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance** .....	538	38.5	46.00	-	-	-	30	45	39	24	81	40	62	32	56	47	32	7	20	6	3	-	-	-	14	-	-				
Services .....	151	40.0	39.50	-	-	-	10	15	49	17	16	18	8	-	15	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Clerks, order .....	947	39.0	41.00	-	-	16	96	52	137	99	208	127	45	49	33	40	25	-	7	6	1	2	3	-	1	-	-				
Manufacturing .....	362	39.5	41.50	-	-	-	51	18	68	36	45	38	22	8	20	37	6	-	6	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-				
Durable goods .....	209	40.0	40.50	-	-	-	40	18	50	2	16	22	14	1	-	35	1	-	6	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-				
Nondurable goods .....	153	39.5	42.50	-	-	-	11	-	18	34	29	16	8	7	20	2	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	585	38.5	41.00	-	-	16	45	34	69	63	163	89	23	41	13	3	19	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-				
Public utilities* .....	12	39.5	46.00	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Wholesale trade .....	290	39.5	43.50	-	-	-	-	-	33	31	124	11	20	41	7	-	19	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-				
Retail trade .....	261	37.0	38.50	-	-	16	45	21	27	27	39	78	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
Services .....	22	41.0	35.50	-	-	-	-	8	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Clerks, payroll .....	1,573	39.0	45.50	-	-	1	59	80	124	199	142	120	240	153	182	65	62	80	31	11	7	6	4	2	5	-	-				
Manufacturing .....	924	39.5	44.50	-	-	1	49	68	63	97	63	81	172	78	120	44	27	45	8	2	1	1	3	-	1	-	-				
Durable goods .....	435	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	42	5	23	13	27	21	94	56	91	31	26	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-				
Nondurable goods .....	489	39.0	43.00	-	-	1	7	63	40	84	36	60	78	22	29	13	1	43	8	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-				
Nonmanufacturing .....	649	38.5	46.00	-	-	-	10	12	61	102	79	39	68	75	62	21	35	35	23	9	6	5	1	2	4	-	-				
Public utilities* .....	129	38.5	49.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	3	8	26	17	1	15	17	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Wholesale trade .....	129	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	13	1	4	15	11	-	2	17	13	9	6	5	1	2	4	-	-				
Retail trade .....	189	37.5	43.50	-	-	-	7	5	22	33	35	3	15	38	17	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Finance** .....	116	37.5	43.00	-	-	-	2	4	10	22	20	16	20	3	14	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Services .....	86	39.5	44.50	-	-	-	1	3	7	20	8	11	3	2	19	5	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 1.—OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average weekly earnings  $\frac{1}{2}$  and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly scheduled hours	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50 30.00	\$30.00 32.50	\$32.50 35.00	\$35.00 37.50	\$37.50 40.00	\$40.00 42.50	\$42.50 45.00	\$45.00 47.50	\$47.50 50.00	\$50.00 52.50	\$52.50 55.00	\$55.00 57.50	\$57.50 60.00	\$60.00 62.50	\$62.50 65.00	\$65.00 67.50	\$67.50 70.00	\$70.00 72.50	\$72.50 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 and over				
Women - Continued																															
Duplicating-machine operators .....	211	39.0	\$39.00	-	-	1	11	43	59	20	25	27	5	9	4	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing .....	50	39.5	41.50	-	-	1	5	9	1	3	8	9	1	6	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	15	41.0	42.50	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	35	39.5	41.50	-	-	1	4	9	-	3	4	1	1	5	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	161	39.0	38.00	-	-	-	6	34	58	17	17	18	4	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	29	40.0	40.00	-	-	-	-	5	12	-	5	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	50	38.0	36.00	-	-	-	6	14	12	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services .....	64	38.5	37.50	-	-	-	-	14	34	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Key-punch operators .....	790	38.0	42.00	-	-	-	29	71	136	123	139	85	65	72	11	18	15	1	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	15			
Manufacturing .....	159	39.0	42.50	-	-	-	-	5	8	12	47	52	18	9	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	55	40.5	43.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	18	16	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	104	38.0	42.50	-	-	-	-	5	6	4	29	36	12	6	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	631	38.0	42.00	-	-	-	29	66	128	111	92	33	47	63	8	15	13	1	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	15			
Public utilities* .....	76	39.5	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	18	17	12	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	112	39.5	52.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	35	1	3	-	2	6	13	1	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	15			
Retail trade .....	38	38.0	38.00	-	-	-	7	3	10	6	5	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	375	37.5	38.00	-	-	-	22	63	108	71	52	13	25	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Office girls .....	487	38.5	33.50	-	7	27	208	111	58	26	10	4	33	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing .....	171	39.5	36.00	-	6	-	42	42	33	5	8	3	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	136	39.5	36.50	-	6	-	35	25	26	4	5	3	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	35	39.5	34.50	-	-	-	7	17	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	316	37.5	32.50	-	1	27	166	69	25	21	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	32	38.5	34.00	-	-	-	12	9	7	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	185	37.0	32.00	-	1	15	112	29	11	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services .....	31	40.0	30.50	-	-	11	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Secretaries .....	3,445	38.5	53.00	20	-	-	-	43	56	82	288	233	388	261	440	248	333	230	246	118	142	56	106	23	67	16	49				
Manufacturing .....	916	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	48	66	83	44	105	62	117	87	73	46	31	14	60	6	26	10	15				
Durable goods .....	540	40.5	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	26	33	26	89	40	72	47	55	29	26	12	32	-	19	-	12				
Nondurable goods .....	376	39.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	29	40	50	18	16	22	45	40	18	17	5	2	28	6	7	10	3				
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,529	38.5	52.00	20	-	-	-	43	56	59	240	167	305	217	335	186	216	143	173	72	111	42	46	17	41	6	34				
Public utilities* .....	228	38.5	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	12	9	25	18	25	23	11	12	11	10	19	7	16	4	16				
Wholesale trade .....	586	39.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	28	44	67	67	99	41	28	15	60	13	46	11	1	9	16	2	13				
Retail trade .....	227	39.0	49.00	-	-	-	-	3	20	1	33	28	26	42	14	5	9	10	8	7	5	8	4	-	1	-	3				
Finance** .....	1,076	37.5	51.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	107	84	138	86	160	108	113	94	66	27	38	10	1	7	-	-	-				
Services .....	412	38.5	47.00	20	-	-	-	40	21	20	62	11	62	13	37	14	41	1	28	13	11	3	12	-	1	-	2				
Stenographers, general .....	4,327	38.5	43.00	-	-	3	81	207	658	555	658	542	493	282	402	196	57	92	51	21	7	8	6	4	-	1	3				
Manufacturing .....	1,191	39.0	45.50	-	-	-	4	23	74	88	188	156	170	148	198	87	12	26	9	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	712	39.0	46.50	-	-	-	-	12	40	31	73	96	116	114	156	55	10	-	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	479	39.0	44.50	-	-	-	4	11	34	57	115	60	54	34	42	32	2	26	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing .....	3,136	38.5	42.50	-	-	3	77	184	584	467	470	386	323	134	204	109	45	66	42	21	4	5	4	4	-	1	3				
Public utilities* .....	205	38.5	48.00	-	-	-	-	5	21	7	13	19	47	15	14	14	27	19	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	897	39.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	5	97	122	188	105	95	31	72	76	11	19	38	21	1	5	4	4	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade .....	295	39.0	40.00	-	-	3	14	52	41	43	39	22	47	10	7	8	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	1,083	38.0	40.00	-	-	-	53	81	277	183	158	141	91	34	51	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services .....	656	38.0	41.50	-	-	-	10	41	148	112	72	99	43	44	60	-	4	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 1.--OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average weekly earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly scheduled hours	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50 30.00	\$30.00 32.50	\$32.50 35.00	\$35.00 37.50	\$37.50 40.00	\$40.00 42.50	\$42.50 45.00	\$45.00 47.50	\$47.50 50.00	\$50.00 52.50	\$52.50 55.00	\$55.00 57.50	\$57.50 60.00	\$60.00 62.50	\$62.50 65.00	\$65.00 67.50	\$67.50 70.00	\$70.00 72.50	\$72.50 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 and over				
Women - Continued																															
Stenographers, technical .....	304	39.0	\$46.00	-	-	-	-	24	11	25	22	30	43	55	49	22	10	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	96	40.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	26	15	19	19	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	65	40.5	48.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	25	8	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	31	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	7	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	208	38.5	44.50	-	-	-	-	24	11	25	19	22	17	40	30	3	8	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	83	39.5	39.50	-	-	-	-	20	11	21	9	5	7	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services .....	117	38.5	47.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	10	17	10	34	27	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Switchboard operators .....	949	39.5	43.00	-	-	30	12	68	104	138	169	105	96	59	66	34	24	14	16	5	1	-	1	2	-	5	-	-			
Manufacturing .....	128	40.5	50.00	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	15	8	11	24	18	16	5	8	9	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	75	41.0	48.00	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	5	11	17	13	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	53	39.5	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	3	-	7	5	4	2	8	9	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing .....	821	39.5	41.50	-	-	30	10	68	99	138	154	97	85	35	48	18	19	6	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-			
Public utilities* .....	39	39.5	45.50	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	-	5	7	-	2	5	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	101	39.5	44.00	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	34	3	13	2	1	5	3	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	-			
Retail trade .....	155	39.5	41.50	-	-	-	10	4	28	35	17	16	13	20	1	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	293	38.0	43.00	-	-	-	-	20	14	52	51	61	44	8	41	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services .....	233	41.5	38.50	-	-	30	-	8	57	45	52	12	8	5	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Switchboard operator-receptionists .....	1,034	39.0	42.50	10	-	-	57	36	152	100	186	136	119	36	93	52	27	21	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing .....	361	39.5	44.00	-	-	-	-	15	48	19	86	50	38	9	38	41	6	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	118	39.5	46.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	35	20	15	7	21	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	243	39.5	43.00	-	-	-	-	15	48	12	51	30	23	2	17	41	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing .....	673	38.5	41.50	10	-	-	57	21	104	81	100	86	81	27	55	11	21	11	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public utilities* .....	25	39.5	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	305	39.0	42.50	-	-	-	16	-	62	64	46	12	22	7	25	11	21	11	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade .....	94	37.5	38.50	-	-	-	26	-	13	13	8	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	88	38.0	42.50	-	-	-	-	20	-	3	16	-	38	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services .....	161	37.5	40.50	10	-	-	15	1	24	1	25	45	10	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tabulating-machine operators .....	339	38.5	47.50	-	-	-	10	33	20	43	22	32	26	34	23	43	10	5	4	-	2	-	-	5	27	-	-	-			
Manufacturing .....	48	39.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	5	8	17	6	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	21	41.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	10	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	27	38.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	8	7	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	291	38.5	47.00	-	-	-	10	33	20	39	21	31	21	26	6	37	9	2	2	-	2	-	-	5	27	-	-	-			
Public utilities* .....	35	38.5	51.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	6	-	8	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	38	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	12	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	159	38.0	41.00	-	-	-	8	31	19	15	18	19	14	20	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Transcribing-machine operators, general .....	941	38.5	39.50	30	-	2	64	127	163	145	193	65	58	27	29	28	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-			
Manufacturing .....	154	39.5	42.50	-	-	-	1	23	8	4	58	11	21	7	16	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Durable goods .....	77	39.5	43.50	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	33	6	14	2	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nondurable goods .....	77	39.0	41.00	-	-	-	-	23	2	2	25	5	7	5	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	787	38.5	38.50	30	-	2	63	104	155	141	135	54	37	20	13	25	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-			
Wholesale trade .....	93	39.5	42.00	-	-	-	16	5	5	4	26	2	13	5	3	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-			
Retail trade .....	16	39.0	36.00	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Finance** .....	517	38.0	38.50	-	-	2	40	74	117	127	85	40	11	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Services .....	144	39.5	37.00	30	-	-	4	23	28	4	12	12	8	-	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 1.--OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average weekly earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																											
		Weekly scheduled hours	Weekly earnings	Under \$25.00	\$25.00 and under 27.50	\$27.50 30.00	\$30.00 32.50	\$32.50 35.00	\$35.00 37.50	\$37.50 40.00	\$40.00 42.50	\$42.50 45.00	\$45.00 47.50	\$47.50 50.00	\$50.00 52.50	\$52.50 55.00	\$55.00 57.50	\$57.50 60.00	\$60.00 62.50	\$62.50 65.00	\$65.00 67.50	\$67.50 70.00	\$70.00 72.50	\$72.50 75.00	\$75.00 80.00	\$80.00 85.00	\$85.00 and over				
Women - Continued																															
Transcribing-machine operators, technical ...	129	39.5	\$41.50	-	-	-	15	21	11	11	12	10	20	6	7	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Typists, class A .....	1,034	38.5	43.00	-	-	-	31	61	140	101	164	120	142	164	47	22	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	391	39.5	45.50	-	-	-	-	3	28	15	52	49	84	114	31	7	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods .....	328	39.5	45.50	-	-	-	-	3	28	13	37	45	57	112	26	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods .....	63	39.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	4	27	2	5	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	643	38.0	41.50	-	-	-	31	58	112	86	112	71	58	50	16	15	15	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade .....	54	39.5	49.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	1	14	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade .....	29	40.0	43.00	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	7	1	2	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ** .....	390	38.0	40.00	-	-	-	2	41	78	73	84	48	40	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Typists, class B .....	4,407	38.5	36.50	8	6	31	1,003	848	1,117	485	377	177	186	38	16	75	26	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	749	40.0	40.00	-	-	1	28	139	145	111	86	68	105	24	-	39	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods .....	507	40.0	39.00	-	-	-	23	102	97	64	73	46	89	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods .....	242	39.5	41.00	-	-	1	5	37	48	47	13	22	16	11	-	39	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	3,658	38.5	35.50	8	6	30	975	709	972	374	291	109	81	14	16	36	26	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wholesale trade .....	654	39.5	37.50	-	-	-	94	114	190	76	88	16	13	8	15	34	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade .....	296	38.5	34.00	8	6	20	116	33	31	35	25	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ** .....	2,090	38.0	34.50	-	-	10	549	495	663	231	92	45	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Services .....	414	39.0	34.00	-	-	-	211	45	79	17	55	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime.

2/ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 2.--PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

(Average earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																					
		Weekly sched- uled hours	Hourly earn- ings	Weekly earn- ings	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					30.00 and under 35.00	35.00 40.00	40.00 45.00	45.00 50.00	50.00 55.00	55.00 60.00	60.00 65.00	65.00 70.00	70.00 75.00	75.00 80.00	80.00 85.00	85.00 90.00	90.00 95.00	95.00 100.00	100.00 105.00	105.00 110.00	110.00 115.00	115.00 120.00	120.00 125.00	125.00 and over	
Men																									
Draftsmen, chief 2/ .....	114	41.0	\$2.65	\$108.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	5	3	14	33	18	9	5	14	
Manufacturing 2/ .....	108	41.0	2.65	108.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	5	-	13	33	18	9	5	13	
Durable goods .....	99	41.5	2.61	108.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	5	-	11	29	18	9	3	13	
Draftsmen .....	2,794	41.0	1.99	81.50	-	-	1	9	15	57	300	260	491	280	238	393	205	132	171	64	66	40	72	-	
Manufacturing 2/ .....	1,200	40.5	1.89	76.50	-	-	-	9	15	19	148	151	274	125	83	226	101	24	22	-	3	-	-	-	
Durable goods .....	1,160	40.5	1.89	76.50	-	-	-	9	15	19	146	147	268	124	70	219	101	18	21	-	3	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	1,594	41.5	2.06	85.50	-	-	1	-	-	38	152	109	217	155	155	167	104	108	149	64	63	40	72	-	
Services .....	1,488	41.5	2.07	86.00	-	-	-	-	-	30	137	100	201	137	130	156	104	106	149	64	63	39	72	-	
Draftsmen, junior .....	845	41.0	1.32	54.00	-	1	93	91	319	159	94	45	32	8	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing 2/ .....	552	41.0	1.34	55.00	-	1	74	32	186	121	66	33	30	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durable goods .....	536	41.5	1.31	54.50	-	1	74	32	186	121	66	31	27	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	293	40.0	1.31	52.50	-	-	19	59	133	38	28	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	221	40.5	1.28	52.00	-	-	9	43	116	26	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tracers .....	57	41.5	1.06	44.00	-	22	8	16	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., March 1951  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2.—PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average earnings 1/ and weekly scheduled hours for selected occupations by industry division)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of -																					
		Weekly sched- uled hours	Hourly earn- ings	Weekly earn- ings	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					30.00 and under 35.00	35.00 40.00	40.00 45.00	45.00 50.00	50.00 55.00	55.00 60.00	60.00 65.00	65.00 70.00	70.00 75.00	75.00 80.00	80.00 85.00	85.00 90.00	90.00 95.00	95.00 100.00	100.00 105.00	105.00 110.00	110.00 115.00	115.00 120.00	120.00 125.00	125.00 and over		
<u>Women</u>																										
Tracers .....	117	38.5	\$1.09	\$42.00	12	34	24	38	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nurses, industrial (registered) .....	206	40.0	1.44	57.50	-	-	9	17	36	57	65	10	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manufacturing .....	144	40.5	1.43	58.00	-	-	4	10	16	49	55	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Durable goods .....	87	41.0	1.39	57.00	-	-	3	9	13	28	32	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nondurable goods .....	57	40.0	1.51	60.50	-	-	1	1	3	21	23	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	62	39.0	1.44	56.00	-	-	5	7	20	8	10	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retail trade .....	21	39.5	1.33	52.50	-	-	4	5	3	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finance ** .....	19	38.5	1.45	56.00	-	-	-	1	12	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime.

2/ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 3.—MAINTENANCE AND POWER PLANT OCCUPATIONS

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50 and over	
			1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	over		
Carpenters, maintenance .....	586	\$1.67	-	1	2	-	16	1	10	21	20	8	26	112	41	85	51	50	12	14	17	3	14	16	2	10	42	10	2	
Manufacturing .....	312	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	15	7	17	81	24	51	39	38	2	-	3	1	13	9	-	-	4	-	-	
Durable goods .....	173	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	15	24	17	45	35	12	1	-	3	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondurable goods .....	139	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	10	-	2	57	7	6	4	26	1	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	4	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing .....	274	1.74	-	1	2	-	16	-	5	19	5	1	9	31	17	34	12	12	10	14	14	2	1	7	2	10	38	10	2	
Public utilities * .....	33	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	19	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	160	1.88	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	1	2	24	11	16	8	7	2	7	-	2	-	7	-	10	38	10	2	
Finance ** .....	30	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	1	1	4	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	32	1.29	-	-	2	-	16	-	1	-	4	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., March 1951  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 3.—MAINTENANCE AND POWER PLANT OCCUPATIONS - Continued  
(Average hourly earnings  $\frac{1}{2}$  for men in selected occupations by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																										
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.55	\$1.60	\$1.65	\$1.70	\$1.75	\$1.80	\$1.85	\$1.90	\$1.95	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50 and over
			1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50		
Electricians, maintenance .....	934	\$1.76	-	-	-	-	2	21	7	4	3	34	42	56	101	59	67	105	77	21	64	88	27	95	35	-	2	1	23
Manufacturing .....	642	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	2	1	27	30	25	98	39	43	55	32	11	27	82	12	92	23	-	-	-	23
Durable goods .....	389	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	26	22	7	73	33	10	23	21	11	27	82	7	23	4	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	253	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	18	25	6	33	32	11	-	-	-	5	69	19	-	-	-	-	23
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	292	1.72	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	2	2	7	12	31	3	20	24	50	45	10	37	6	15	3	12	-	2	1	-
Public utilities * .....	163	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	1	9	20	38	28	6	34	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	74	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	19	-	9	2	6	12	3	-	2	-	2	12	-	-	1	-
Finance ** .....	27	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2	2	4	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Services .....	22	1.41	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, stationary .....	632	1.68	-	2	-	8	46	22	11	23	29	21	39	61	19	36	11	37	21	16	13	24	11	127	31	21	3	-	-
Manufacturing .....	258	1.81	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	20	3	15	40	8	8	1	4	12	11	-	2	6	88	11	21	3	-	-
Durable goods .....	49	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	8	1	-	6	5	-	2	1	7	10	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	209	1.80	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	40	8	-	-	4	6	6	-	-	5	81	1	20	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	374	1.60	-	2	-	3	46	22	11	23	9	18	24	21	11	28	10	33	9	5	13	22	5	39	20	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	98	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	20	-	12	-	4	4	-	-	30	20	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	48	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	20	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	30	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	4	-	1	4	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	171	1.37	-	2	-	3	46	18	11	12	5	18	12	9	11	1	-	17	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler .....	762	1.51	14	20	10	25	33	33	37	59	35	38	65	6	66	34	35	3	196	4	4	37	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	392	1.51	5	3	-	3	12	10	16	51	32	25	44	5	61	30	2	-	80	-	4	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	149	1.48	-	3	-	3	2	10	6	3	22	11	19	-	37	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	243	1.53	5	-	-	-	10	-	10	48	10	14	25	5	24	3	1	-	80	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	370	1.52	9	17	10	22	21	23	21	8	3	13	21	1	5	4	33	3	116	4	-	33	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	55	1.41	3	-	-	-	9	16	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	27	1.15	-	14	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	64	1.18	6	3	5	10	12	7	8	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance .....	1,202	1.40	18	1	17	72	10	68	51	77	281	256	92	52	96	1	12	1	95	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	756	1.40	-	-	-	71	-	25	28	65	154	210	62	29	19	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	348	1.37	-	-	-	21	-	9	27	39	41	173	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	408	1.43	-	-	-	50	-	16	1	26	113	37	34	19	19	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	446	1.38	18	1	17	1	10	43	23	12	127	46	30	23	77	1	12	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	265	1.41	-	-	-	-	31	15	4	102	33	27	9	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	42	1.44	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	2	1	12	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	103	1.32	18	-	4	-	3	8	7	7	6	9	-	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	35	1.31	-	-	1	1	7	4	1	1	13	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance .....	674	1.75	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	13	16	2	15	73	21	8	46	122	84	70	25	10	44	64	6	2	19	14	-
Manufacturing .....	632	1.75	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	13	16	-	15	73	15	4	44	115	77	69	15	10	44	63	6	-	19	14	-
Durable goods .....	314	1.69	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	41	3	2	16	75	54	50	15	10	9	10	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	318	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	15	32	12	2	28	40	23	19	-	-	35	53	6	-	19	14	-
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	42	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	4	2	7	7	1	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	28	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	7	1	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility .....	876	1.46	2	21	8	26	15	23	52	91	95	135	32	53	158	27	71	13	24	6	5	-	3	2	4	-	10	-	-
Manufacturing .....	530	1.47	-	20	3	-	11	10	16	20	21	134	27	30	147	14	58	11	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	127	1.46	-	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	-	32	4	16	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	403	1.48	-	-	-	-	11	10	16	20	6	132	5	30	115	10	42	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	346	1.43	2	1	5	26	4	13	36	71	74	1	5	23	11	13	13	2	19	6	5	-	2	4	-	10	-	-	
Public utilities * .....	64	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	-	1	1	-	4	4	12	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	74	1.41	-	-	-	12	-	-	5	5	28	-	-	9	5	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	76	1.41	2	-	-	10	4	1	2	20	15	-	2	-	2	7	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Services .....	124	1.43	-	1	5	2	-	10	24	21	31	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 3.—MAINTENANCE AND POWER PLANT OCCUPATIONS - Continued

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																										
			Under \$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.55	\$1.60	\$1.65	\$1.70	\$1.75	\$1.80	\$1.85	\$1.90	\$1.95	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50 and over
				1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) ..	973	\$1.60	-	-	-	2	-	46	47	63	27	33	14	87	59	142	230	90	45	6	-	15	20	29	-	18	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	159	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	36	3	31	6	21	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	814	1.59	-	-	-	2	-	46	47	63	27	33	14	44	23	139	199	84	24	2	-	-	20	29	-	18	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	445	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	2	13	1	10	95	187	83	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	109	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	1	-	5	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	28	-	18	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	104	1.55	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	-	14	1	23	-	43	12	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance .....	1,151	1.68	-	-	-	2	2	16	8	11	132	87	42	101	130	65	48	59	50	44	50	39	42	209	2	6	2	-	4
Manufacturing .....	753	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	118	39	26	77	95	14	16	44	14	19	42	39	-	202	-	-	2	-	-
Durable goods .....	156	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	16	22	73	8	14	1	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	597	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	114	29	10	55	22	6	2	43	9	19	40	38	-	202	-	-	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	398	1.64	-	-	-	2	2	16	3	10	14	48	16	24	35	51	32	15	36	25	8	-	42	7	2	6	-	4	-
Public utilities * .....	182	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	11	23	11	20	23	-	24	14	16	20	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	116	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	5	2	2	-	40	7	2	6	-	-	4	-
Retail trade .....	81	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	51	5	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights 2/ .....	283	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	10	10	2	15	16	19	123	15	10	-	22	5	28	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	269	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	7	9	1	15	14	19	121	15	10	-	22	5	25	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	141	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	7	6	1	2	2	10	50	15	10	-	3	5	24	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	128	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	12	9	71	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers .....	209	1.39	5	5	1	7	4	30	7	21	12	38	39	2	3	-	30	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	148	1.37	-	5	1	7	4	4	7	21	12	38	39	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	93	1.39	-	5	-	-	4	2	1	3	7	30	36	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	55	1.34	-	-	1	7	-	2	6	18	5	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	61	1.43	5	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance .....	472	1.53	-	17	18	8	20	12	9	17	19	17	29	32	83	39	33	32	12	34	5	26	2	4	-	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	218	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	7	11	14	14	66	5	15	18	3	20	-	22	2	2	-	4	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	116	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	14	1	62	-	9	4	3	10	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	102	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	9	-	13	4	5	6	14	-	10	-	21	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	254	1.45	-	17	18	8	20	12	4	7	12	6	15	18	17	34	18	14	9	14	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	48	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	13	19	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	76	1.55	-	-	4	-	4	4	4	-	4	2	1	9	3	13	1	3	8	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	59	1.45	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	8	7	-	2	5	7	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	60	1.17	-	5	14	8	16	8	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe fitters, maintenance .....	371	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	19	11	5	34	55	19	59	70	39	1	8	2	15	23	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing .....	280	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	5	34	52	19	55	60	7	1	3	1	15	17	-	-	-	-	1
Durable goods .....	125	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	7	46	11	16	2	7	1	3	1	15	5	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	155	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	27	6	8	39	58	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing .....	91	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	18	2	-	-	3	-	4	10	32	-	5	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, maintenance .....	74	1.61	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	3	1	7	11	28	6	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manufacturing 2/ .....	35	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	9	16	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	26	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 2/ .....	39	1.56	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	1	2	2	12	4	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	12	1.61	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	16	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance .....	94	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	7	6	16	11	7	8	1	2	6	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	68	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	5	5	10	6	7	6	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	42	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	2	10	4	-	6	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	26	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	3	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	26	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	5	-	2	-	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

2/ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 4.—CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND SHIPPING OCCUPATIONS  
(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																										
			Under \$0.75	\$0.75-.80	\$0.80-.85	\$0.85-.90	\$0.90-.95	\$0.95-1.00	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.05-1.10	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.15-1.20	\$1.20-1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.30-1.35	\$1.35-1.40	\$1.40-1.45	\$1.45-1.50	\$1.50-1.55	\$1.55-1.60	\$1.60-1.65	\$1.65-1.70	\$1.70-1.75	\$1.75-1.80	\$1.80-1.85	\$1.85-1.90	\$1.90-1.95	\$1.95-2.00 and over	
Crane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons) .....	48	\$1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	2	4	4	-	14	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards .....	922	1.25	-	-	24	17	14	20	70	76	30	22	25	174	211	46	92	15	36	19	19	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	684	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	7	68	73	22	17	17	165	131	39	86	-	15	16	16	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	488	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	16	2	16	7	165	128	4	74	-	-	-	16	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	196	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	57	20	1	10	-	3	35	12	-	15	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	238	1.22	-	-	24	17	14	13	2	3	8	5	8	9	80	7	6	15	21	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	141	1.26	-	-	-	12	12	7	2	3	8	5	8	2	38	7	3	7	21	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	19	.89	-	-	6	5	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters and cleaners (men) .....	4,853	1.09	321	282	142	148	169	298	705	411	417	263	620	215	340	160	67	95	100	79	11	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Manufacturing .....	2,081	1.18	-	49	21	16	64	98	255	105	266	169	503	111	187	4	40	37	72	74	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	696	1.18	-	40	-	1	13	9	60	17	179	58	106	33	109	-	-	37	23	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	1,385	1.17	-	9	21	15	51	89	195	88	87	111	397	78	78	4	40	-	49	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	2,772	1.02	321	233	121	132	105	200	450	306	151	94	117	104	153	156	27	58	28	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Public utilities * .....	305	1.26	-	-	-	5	6	16	12	21	12	9	32	7	32	123	6	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	188	1.17	-	-	-	-	7	17	12	36	49	1	23	8	-	-	21	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Retail trade .....	542	1.01	16	107	15	12	45	40	118	57	41	24	3	9	6	5	-	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	1,282	1.03	130	42	56	87	5	110	293	167	49	60	59	61	115	28	-	10	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	455	.82	175	84	50	28	42	17	15	25	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters and cleaners (women) .....	1,397	.93	136	38	130	132	111	155	546	54	41	24	14	10	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	173	1.04	-	-	13	18	5	5	70	3	25	16	2	10	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	94	1.00	-	-	-	14	2	-	67	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	79	1.09	-	-	13	4	3	5	3	2	17	14	2	10	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	1,224	.92	136	38	117	114	106	150	476	51	16	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	115	.82	19	27	31	19	2	5	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	789	.99	-	-	32	4	97	124	469	47	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	152	.65	117	9	22	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers .....	2,077	1.26	8	45	54	36	73	221	209	83	86	76	94	101	266	91	35	31	88	150	16	191	33	57	30	1	-	-	2
Manufacturing .....	774	1.33	-	4	5	4	3	157	5	18	9	3	57	9	205	40	15	31	13	4	1	95	33	57	5	1	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	204	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	80	4	2	2	2	-	6	31	33	5	-	10	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	570	1.36	-	4	5	4	3	77	1	16	7	1	57	3	174	7	10	31	3	4	1	95	4	57	5	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	1,303	1.22	8	41	49	32	70	64	204	65	77	73	37	92	61	51	20	-	75	146	15	96	-	-	25	-	-	-	2
Wholesale trade .....	926	1.19	-	13	41	24	67	51	178	36	69	69	32	63	60	48	20	-	21	11	-	96	-	-	25	-	-	-	2
Retail trade .....	347	1.31	8	28	8	8	2	12	18	28	8	4	5	29	-	-	-	-	54	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers .....	1,643	1.20	12	28	23	38	54	91	119	172	291	63	77	75	222	66	74	49	82	50	14	29	7	4	1	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	899	1.26	-	-	1	15	20	20	7	98	166	24	44	49	192	52	55	44	41	15	14	28	7	4	1	2	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	308	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	11	33	48	26	35	40	13	37	-	10	23	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	591	1.20	-	-	1	15	20	20	7	95	146	13	11	1	166	17	15	31	4	15	4	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	744	1.12	12	28	22	23	34	71	112	74	125	39	33	26	30	14	19	5	41	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	579	1.15	-	-	10	7	20	67	97	56	120	35	30	20	30	7	5	5	34	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	159	1.00	12	28	12	16	14	4	15	17	4	4	-	5	-	7	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., March 1951  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 4.—CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND SHIPPING OCCUPATIONS - Continued  
(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																										
			Under \$0.75	\$0.75 to .80	\$0.80 to .85	\$0.85 to .90	\$0.90 to .95	\$0.95 to 1.00	\$1.00 to 1.05	\$1.05 to 1.10	\$1.10 to 1.15	\$1.15 to 1.20	\$1.20 to 1.25	\$1.25 to 1.30	\$1.30 to 1.35	\$1.35 to 1.40	\$1.40 to 1.45	\$1.45 to 1.50	\$1.50 to 1.55	\$1.55 to 1.60	\$1.60 to 1.65	\$1.65 to 1.70	\$1.70 to 1.75	\$1.75 to 1.80	\$1.80 to 1.85	\$1.85 to 1.90	\$1.90 to 1.95	\$1.95 to 2.00	2.00 and over
Shipping clerks .....	1,291	\$1.35	4	8	2	72	48	29	11	41	71	76	57	71	105	112	65	169	127	29	28	45	16	24	2	46	14	3	16
Manufacturing .....	463	1.30	-	-	-	60	29	10	-	3	48	39	26	26	21	3	31	13	75	-	7	12	16	9	2	20	-	3	10
Durable goods .....	194	1.16	-	-	-	60	20	10	-	3	22	4	-	4	8	-	25	5	4	-	6	2	15	1	2	-	-	3	-
Nondurable goods .....	269	1.41	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	26	35	26	22	13	3	6	8	71	-	1	10	1	8	-	20	-	-	10
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	828	1.38	4	8	2	12	19	19	11	38	23	37	31	45	84	109	34	156	52	29	21	33	-	15	-	26	14	-	6
Wholesale trade .....	513	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	12	5	30	19	23	65	77	6	155	20	9	6	23	-	-	-	26	14	-	6
Retail trade .....	221	1.28	4	8	2	8	13	2	1	22	3	7	7	17	19	27	28	1	27	-	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	64	1.25	-	-	-	4	6	5	5	4	15	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks .....	947	1.23	35	11	29	27	128	15	38	44	42	68	51	43	61	54	28	70	61	6	29	47	16	32	3	5	3	-	1
Manufacturing .....	466	1.22	-	-	-	20	120	10	38	12	6	38	18	27	14	6	7	17	61	5	21	5	-	32	3	5	-	-	1
Durable goods .....	324	1.16	-	-	-	20	120	-	32	12	5	19	10	16	3	5	5	29	5	1	4	-	32	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	142	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	1	19	8	11	11	1	2	12	32	-	20	1	-	-	2	5	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	481	1.24	35	11	29	7	8	5	-	32	36	30	33	16	47	48	21	53	-	1	8	42	16	-	-	-	3	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	217	1.28	-	-	18	-	-	5	-	24	13	9	24	10	23	29	3	40	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Retail trade .....	174	1.18	14	6	6	6	8	-	-	8	23	17	7	6	22	14	18	11	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	38	.82	21	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping-and-receiving clerks .....	890	1.32	-	20	26	24	-	2	42	51	95	32	46	15	92	55	25	61	160	36	57	17	21	7	1	-	2	2	1
Manufacturing .....	400	1.38	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	43	23	9	12	12	66	23	25	18	141	-	-	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	1
Durable goods .....	140	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	9	12	12	66	3	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	260	1.41	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	39	19	-	-	-	-	20	25	8	121	-	-	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	490	1.27	-	20	26	19	-	2	42	8	72	23	34	3	26	32	-	43	19	36	57	16	-	7	1	-	2	2	-
Wholesale trade .....	220	1.30	-	-	12	-	-	-	21	8	53	-	24	3	-	12	-	17	-	16	35	16	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Retail trade .....	178	1.30	-	20	4	9	-	-	4	-	9	8	10	-	11	20	-	24	19	18	18	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	77	1.07	-	-	10	10	-	2	15	-	10	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand .....	3,885	1.30	39	9	38	38	46	83	265	182	179	290	464	178	376	450	194	23	453	347	24	136	12	53	1	-	5	-	-
Manufacturing .....	1,866	1.30	-	9	20	-	17	61	117	99	73	93	101	151	298	330	134	17	76	118	18	125	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	668	1.33	-	-	-	-	3	-	48	27	44	30	49	107	108	61	30	4	17	78	4	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	1,198	1.29	-	9	20	-	14	61	69	72	29	63	52	44	190	269	104	13	59	40	14	67	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	2,019	1.30	39	-	18	38	29	22	148	83	106	197	363	27	78	120	60	6	377	229	6	11	12	45	-	-	5	-	-
Public utilities * .....	571	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	2	-	40	4	272	227	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	803	1.19	-	-	16	34	26	18	123	72	44	182	53	6	63	69	20	2	-	2	-	11	12	45	-	-	5	-	-
Retail trade .....	645	1.23	39	-	2	4	3	4	25	11	62	15	305	6	13	51	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons) 3/ .....	777	1.54	-	-	-	-	46	-	27	20	44	113	-	45	7	23	48	59	49	57	-	5	5	-	-	2	-	-	227
Manufacturing 3/ .....	351	1.90	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	6	5	-	4	3	2	27	2	40	15	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	227
Nondurable goods .....	285	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	-	2	-	2	20	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	227
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	426	1.25	-	-	-	-	43	-	17	20	38	108	-	41	4	21	21	57	9	42	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	179	1.15	-	-	-	-	28	-	16	-	36	69	-	3	-	1	16	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	108	1.34	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	10	2	4	-	18	4	-	2	17	9	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	124	1.29	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	35	-	20	-	20	-	35	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 4.—CUSTODIAL, WAREHOUSING AND SHIPPING OCCUPATIONS - Continued  
(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ by industry division)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																										
			Under \$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.55	\$1.60	\$1.65	\$1.70	\$1.75	\$1.80	\$1.85	\$1.90	\$1.95	\$2.00 and over
				.80	.85	.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	over
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons) .....	1,761	\$1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	35	33	74	181	420	406	301	87	12	6	126	-	29	-	3	-	-	42
Manufacturing .....	556	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	24	11	8	52	30	154	81	-	5	126	-	19	-	3	-	-	42
Durable goods .....	233	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	3	25	29	73	81	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	323	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	8	5	27	1	81	-	-	5	120	-	19	-	3	-	-	42
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	1,205	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	35	9	63	173	368	376	147	6	12	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale trade .....	565	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	16	36	184	196	113	4	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail trade .....	407	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	47	112	179	12	22	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Services .....	32	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type) 3/ .....	776	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	27	-	3	1	32	326	17	59	12	4	-	-	16	139	124	8
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	655	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	27	-	-	1	27	243	14	59	1	4	-	-	-	139	124	8
Retail trade .....	206	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	27	-	-	1	27	69	14	59	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type) .....	865	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	70	254	205	52	50	-	74	18	-	-	-	-	138	-	-
Manufacturing .....	108	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	21	16	-	-	56	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	757	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	60	252	184	36	50	-	18	15	-	-	-	-	138	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	331	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	14	88	16	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	138	-	-
Truckers, power (fork-lift) .....	540	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	53	8	32	39	45	13	21	3	102	23	14	90	76	-	6	-	-
Manufacturing .....	347	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	53	2	16	12	45	3	15	3	5	3	14	90	76	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	75	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	8	44	3	-	3	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	272	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	52	-	16	4	1	-	15	-	5	3	-	90	76	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing 3/ .....	193	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	16	27	-	10	6	-	97	20	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	38	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	16	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Retail trade .....	69	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	5	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift) 3/ .....	265	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	1	1	1	20	6	-	-	10	20	36	17	14	77	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	238	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	1	1	1	20	6	-	-	10	20	36	-	14	67	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	78	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	10	20	-	-	2	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	160	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	1	1	1	8	5	-	-	-	-	36	-	12	34	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen .....	1,056	1.14	55	62	45	125	29	37	36	59	102	95	28	75	67	12	71	5	8	99	39	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	577	1.22	-	4	44	62	5	5	2	9	71	75	10	63	57	7	53	-	4	95	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods .....	289	1.13	-	4	6	60	-	4	2	4	32	71	7	31	45	2	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods .....	288	1.32	-	-	38	2	5	1	-	5	39	4	3	32	12	5	32	-	4	95	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing .....	479	1.03	55	58	1	63	24	32	34	50	31	20	18	12	10	5	18	5	4	4	31	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities * .....	29	1.29	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	7	2	-	-	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade .....	104	1.23	-	22	-	5	-	-	2	14	10	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	30	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade .....	166	.97	10	27	1	21	11	10	22	31	14	6	1	-	1	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance ** .....	109	1.05	-	-	-	30	3	20	9	5	6	8	16	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services .....	71	.76	45	9	-	2	10	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

3/ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

## CHARACTERISTIC INDUSTRY OCCUPATIONS

(Average earnings in selected occupations in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries)

Table 5.—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			\$ 0.75 and under .80	\$ .80 .85	\$ .85 .90	\$ .90 .95	\$ .95 1.00	\$ 1.00 1.05	\$ 1.05 1.10	\$ 1.10 1.15	\$ 1.15 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.25	\$ 1.25 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.35	\$ 1.35 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.90	\$ 1.90 2.00	\$ 2.00 2.20	\$ 2.20 2.40	\$ 2.40 2.60	\$ 2.60 2.80	\$ 2.80 3.00	\$ 3.00 and over			
<u>Men</u>																														
<u>Cutting</u>																														
Cutters and markers: Total .....	141	\$2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	8	2	2	10	8	45	25	17	5	14			
Time .....	64	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	8	1	-	5	4	33	5	-	3	-			
Incentive .....	77	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	4	12	20	17	2	14			
Cutters, body-lining: Total .....	54	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	3	9	6	5	10	2	8	2			
Time .....	26	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	2	7	3	5	-	-	-	-			
Incentive .....	28	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	10	2	8	2			
<u>Coat fabrication</u>																														
Basters, body-lining and facing, hand .....	53	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	11	12	1	3	1	-	7	9	1	1	-	-			
Basters, collar, hand .....	21	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	4	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-			
Pressers, finish, hand .....	43	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	23	10	2	-	-	-	-			
Pressers, finish, machine: Total .....	251	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	3	12	-	2	19	165	20	13	4	1	-			
Time .....	135	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	123	-	-	-	-	-			
Incentive .....	116	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	3	10	-	2	9	42	20	13	4	1	-			
Sewing-machine operators 3/ .....	434	1.88	-	1	1	-	2	10	2	6	7	7	16	1	4	20	34	25	57	46	38	60	48	24	15	4	6			
Join shoulders, cloth .....	22	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-			
Join side seams .....	26	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6	5	4	2	1	1	-	-			
Sew edge tape .....	34	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	3	6	-	1	-	-	-			
Sew in sleeve .....	42	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	6	8	6	4	3	2	-			
Stitch edges .....	23	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	2	4	2	-	4	2	-	-	-			
Shapers, edge and bottom .....	50	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	5	4	6	5	1	8	1	5	4	4	-			
Under-pressers .....	180	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	9	-	3	9	10	15	16	33	19	9	22	19	4	3	1	1			
<u>Trouser fabrication</u>																														
Pressers, finish .....	19	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	5	1	3	-	2			
Under-pressers .....	24	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	5	5	2	-	3	1	1	1	1	-			
Sewing-machine operators .....	39	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	2	10	4	4	2	3	-	1	1	-			
<u>Miscellaneous</u>																														
Inspectors, final (examiners) .....	35	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	6	1	4	3	3	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Packers .....	23	1.17	-	1	2	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	8	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Work distributors .....	52	.98	11	5	12	-	1	7	-	8	-	1	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of table.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., March 1951  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 5.—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS 1/ - Continued

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			\$ 0.75 and under .80	\$ .80 .85	\$ .85 .90	\$ .90 .95	\$ .95 1.00	\$ 1.00 1.05	\$ 1.05 1.10	\$ 1.10 1.15	\$ 1.15 1.20	\$ 1.20 1.25	\$ 1.25 1.30	\$ 1.30 1.35	\$ 1.35 1.40	\$ 1.40 1.50	\$ 1.50 1.60	\$ 1.60 1.70	\$ 1.70 1.80	\$ 1.80 1.90	\$ 1.90 2.00	\$ 2.00 2.20	\$ 2.20 2.40	\$ 2.40 2.60	\$ 2.60 2.80	\$ 2.80 3.00	\$ 3.00 and over			
<u>Women</u>																														
<u>Coat fabrication</u>																														
Button sewers, hand .....	57	\$1.34	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	3	5	9	11	1	3	6	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Buttonhole makers, hand .....	88	1.43	-	-	-	3	3	1	5	4	5	5	1	3	7	9	16	17	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Finishers, hand .....	376	1.27	3	8	17	10	15	29	13	25	29	42	24	24	22	37	35	26	13	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-			
Fitters .....	17	.96	3	3	-	2	3	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Pairers and turners: Total .....	51	1.13	5	9	1	1	2	5	7	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-			
Time .....	18	1.00	2	1	1	-	1	5	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Incentive .....	33	1.21	3	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-			
Sewing-machine operators 3/ .....	844	1.39	9	8	16	13	32	21	39	38	42	70	70	55	65	90	82	78	39	23	18	19	9	4	1	3	-			
Baste edges .....	34	1.41	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	4	6	2	-	5	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-			
Baste, jump-stitch machine .....	103	1.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	1	6	2	14	10	7	7	10	8	13	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	-			
Buttonhole making .....	17	1.16	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Fell body-lining, bottom and side: Total ...	45	1.36	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	1	12	6	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Time ....	14	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Incentive .....	31	1.37	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	1	3	4	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Join side seams .....	25	1.44	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	4	1	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Join under-collar, join sleeve-lining, or piece pockets .....	52	1.30	1	-	-	1	9	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	7	10	5	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-			
Pad collar and lapels .....	32	1.37	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	5	10	2	-	-	3	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Pipe edges .....	31	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	-	-	8	2	1	2	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sew in sleeves .....	19	1.45	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-			
Thread trimmers (cleaners) .....	115	1.10	12	12	11	7	12	4	10	11	5	6	2	2	1	6	3	6	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-			
<u>Trouser fabrication</u>																														
Sewing-machine operators 3/ .....	174	1.53	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	8	2	11	3	14	13	40	23	20	9	13	5	8	3	-	-	-	-			
Make pockets .....	46	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	1	7	5	3	4	3	4	5	1	4	2	-	-	-	-			
Serging .....	15	1.51	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Stitch pockets .....	16	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Thread trimmers (cleaners) .....	18	1.22	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	-	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			

1/ The study covered regular (inside) shops and contract shops with more than 20 workers, and cutting shops with more than 4 workers engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' suits and coats. Of the estimated 36 establishments and 5,080 workers in the industry, 17 establishments with 3,884 workers were actually studied.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

3/ Data relate to all sewing-machine operators including those shown separately.

Table 6.—WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																							
			\$0.75 and under	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$2.00	\$2.20	\$2.40	\$2.60	\$2.80	\$3.00	\$3.20	\$3.40 and over
			.80	.85	.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	
Cutters and markers (men) .....	86	\$2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	5	4	27	27	10	3	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, final (women) .....	20	1.07	-	-	2	2	-	9	1	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers, hand (men and women) .....	171	2.36	4	2	1	1	5	10	1	6	4	9	12	11	8	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	5	21	8	38
Men .....	85	3.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	3	2	5	21	8	38	
Women .....	86	1.34	4	2	1	1	5	10	1	6	4	9	10	11	5	4	5	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Pressers, machine (6 men and 16 women) .....	22	1.75	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	4	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	
Pressers, hand and machine (77 men and 7 women) .....	84	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	6	31	12	-	12	
Sewers, hand (women) .....	216	1.19	3	20	21	11	15	5	11	12	11	22	21	26	24	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sewing-machine operators, section system (women) .....	188	1.20	11	15	13	7	10	17	9	15	11	27	4	14	7	4	11	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system (men and women) .....	1,057	1.58	-	14	7	20	19	30	28	32	51	101	106	97	105	83	85	101	79	59	21	5	7	3	4	
Men .....	42	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	5	2	5	6	3	7	-	6	-	-	
Women .....	1,015	1.56	-	14	7	20	19	30	28	32	51	101	103	97	100	78	83	96	73	56	14	5	1	3	4	
Thread trimmers (cleaners) (women) .....	175	.78	123	25	15	7	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Work distributors (2 men and 21 women) .....	23	.85	14	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 7 workers engaged in the manufacture of women's and misses' dresses. Of the estimated 49 establishments and 2,720 workers in the industry, 22 establishments with 1,612 workers were actually studied. Data in the table relate to August 1950. Between the date of survey and March 1951, 20 of the 22 companies studied granted wage increases. Seventeen gave increases of 7½ to 10 cents to hourly workers, 4 percent to incentive workers, and 5 dollars weekly to cutters. Three other firms gave general increases of 5 to 7½ cents an hour.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table 7.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																					
			\$0.75 and under	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00 and over	
			.80	.85	.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00		
<u>Men</u>																								
Labelers and packers .....	115	\$1.37	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	58	1	34	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Maintenance men, general utility .....	33	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	5	4	11	6	-	-	-	
Mixers .....	72	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	3	2	9	13	26	10	4	-	-	-	-	
Technicians .....	18	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	3	
Tinters .....	38	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	7	9	7	4	-	-	2	
Truckers, hand .....	34	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	11	4	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Varnish makers .....	24	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	7	6	1	-	-	
<u>Women</u>																								
Labelers and packers .....	35	1.16	1	3	-	-	6	2	-	2	1	6	2	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 7 workers engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. Of the estimated 21 establishments and 1,280 workers in the industry, 12 establishments with 936 workers were actually studied.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., March 1951  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
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Table 8.—MACHINERY INDUSTRIES 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																								
			\$0.85 and under .90	\$0.90 .95	\$0.95 1.00	\$1.00 1.05	\$1.05 1.10	\$1.10 1.15	\$1.15 1.20	\$1.20 1.25	\$1.25 1.30	\$1.30 1.35	\$1.35 1.40	\$1.40 1.45	\$1.45 1.50	\$1.50 1.60	\$1.60 1.70	\$1.70 1.80	\$1.80 1.90	\$1.90 2.00	\$2.00 2.10	\$2.10 2.20	\$2.20 2.30	\$2.30 2.40	\$2.40 2.50	\$2.50 and over	
Assemblers, class A: Total .....	400	\$1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	25	72	114	51	22	36	16	8	12	14	11	5	
Time .....	236	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	40	83	42	10	27	12	3	-	-	-	-	
Incentive .....	164	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	11	32	31	9	12	9	4	5	12	14	11	5	
Assemblers, class B: Total .....	548	1.51	-	-	-	10	-	5	19	18	19	30	51	57	61	133	53	34	25	8	9	9	4	2	1	-	
Time .....	387	1.42	-	-	-	10	-	5	19	18	19	28	46	46	48	100	36	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive .....	161	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	13	33	17	22	25	8	9	9	4	2	1	-	
Assemblers, class C: Total .....	283	1.27	-	6	22	21	12	27	15	27	12	28	26	28	31	22	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time .....	184	1.19	-	6	22	15	12	24	11	24	9	21	21	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive .....	99	1.42	-	-	-	6	-	3	4	3	3	7	5	19	21	22	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class A .....	130	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	51	15	8	6	14	9	4	5	5	2	1	-	
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class B .....	103	1.44	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	12	4	13	13	12	11	17	10	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class C: Total .....	54	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	7	11	5	6	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time .....	26	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	5	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive .....	28	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	5	3	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electricians, maintenance .....	52	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	14	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Engine-lathe operators, class A: Total .....	302	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	17	17	63	91	38	45	6	8	7	4	1	2	
Time .....	193	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	50	59	24	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive ..	109	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	13	32	14	13	6	8	7	4	1	2	
Engine-lathe operators, class B: Total .....	175	1.46	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	10	4	1	14	18	25	60	16	5	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	
Time .....	131	1.40	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	10	4	1	11	18	17	49	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive ..	44	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	11	10	5	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Engine-lathe operators, class C .....	17	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grinding-machine operators, class A: Total ..	201	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	17	29	34	48	23	11	13	8	7	2	4	
Time ...	90	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17	12	36	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive .....	111	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	12	22	12	11	11	13	8	7	2	4	
Grinding-machine operators, class B .....	145	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	8	18	15	9	26	38	-	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	
Grinding-machine operators, class C .....	63	1.21	-	-	-	-	3	8	34	3	2	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors, class A .....	103	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	9	47	26	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors, class B .....	125	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	5	4	6	12	1	17	56	5	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors, class C .....	44	1.33	-	-	3	-	-	5	6	4	1	6	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors .....	224	1.11	4	5	18	44	10	57	23	41	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists, production .....	259	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	10	33	65	76	37	13	2	4	5	3	-	3	1	2	
Milling-machine operators, class A: Total ...	192	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	27	37	21	26	26	16	16	12	8	1	
Time ....	76	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	18	8	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive .....	116	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	19	13	14	11	16	16	12	8	1	-	
Milling-machine operators, class B: Total ...	133	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	22	13	12	8	20	14	7	2	5	3	1	-	-	-	
Time ....	71	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	20	9	8	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive .....	62	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	7	16	9	7	2	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	
Milling-machine operators, class C: Total ...	57	1.33	-	-	2	-	2	7	9	2	3	4	3	6	6	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time ....	22	1.13	-	-	2	-	2	7	6	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Incentive .....	35	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	3	6	6	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tool-and-die makers (jobbing shops) .....	74	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	13	25	4	6	12	-	-	-	-	
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops) .....	191	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	7	50	32	47	24	12	4	-	-	-	-	9	
Truckers, hand .....	87	1.17	-	5	-	-	15	19	15	5	24	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Welders, hand, class A .....	173	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	73	58	16	11	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Welders, hand, class B .....	112	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11	5	5	20	33	13	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in non-electrical machinery industries (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget; machine-tool accessory establishments with more than 7 workers were surveyed. Of the estimated 123 establishments and 18,960 workers in these industries, 45 establishments with 12,410 workers were actually studied. Data in the table relate to January 1951. Between the date of survey and March 1951, 3 relatively small companies of the 45 in the sample granted wage increases averaging about 7 cents an hour.

2/ Data limited to men workers.

3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., March 1951  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 9.--POWER LAUNDRIES 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																			
			\$0.55 and under	\$0.60	\$0.65	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50 and over
			.60	.65	.70	.75	.80	.85	.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	
<u>Men</u>																						
Extractor operators .....	131	\$1.02	-	-	8	-	-	-	16	9	26	21	8	7	16	-	18	-	-	-	2	-
Firemen, stationary boiler .....	33	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	5	3	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	2
Identifiers .....	42	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	17	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washers, machine .....	146	1.13	-	-	-	-	8	-	12	18	3	15	-	27	11	9	9	8	-	9	8	9
Wrappers, bundle .....	23	.77	-	-	-	10	9	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Women</u>																						
Finishers, flatwork, machine .....	832	.73	3	35	206	254	170	70	65	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Identifiers .....	60	.85	-	-	-	8	19	1	-	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markers: Total .....	141	.77	-	-	-	46	49	29	10	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time .....	87	.74	-	-	-	44	35	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive .....	54	.82	-	-	-	2	14	25	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers, machine, shirt: Total .....	402	.93	-	-	25	26	50	47	28	21	18	120	10	24	17	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time .....	112	.85	-	-	24	24	8	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive .....	290	.95	-	-	1	2	42	47	28	21	18	64	10	24	17	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrappers, bundle .....	124	.80	-	-	-	28	46	8	23	-	8	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered power laundries with more than 20 workers. Of the estimated 97 establishments and 4,800 workers in this industry, 21 establishments with 1,670 workers were actually studied.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table 10.--AUTO REPAIR SHOPS 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of -																											
			Under \$0.85	\$0.85 and under .90	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70 and over	
Body repairmen, metal: Total .....	121	\$1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11	9	4	9	16	4	8	22	6	8	-	2	-	-	-	2
Time .....	88	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	9	4	7	16	4	6	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive .....	33	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, automotive: Total .....	40	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	15	-	10	3	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Time .....	26	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive .....	14	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Greasers .....	101	1.09	-	-	18	4	17	21	15	2	1	17	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive, class A: Total .....	505	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	57	27	58	11	24	95	30	98	18	10	3	10	21	13	2	-	4	12	-
Time .....	237	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	9	40	2	11	50	11	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive .....	268	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	18	18	9	13	45	19	28	18	10	3	10	21	13	2	-	4	12	-
Mechanics, automotive, class B .....	91	1.31	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	9	9	15	4	2	2	1	25	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washers, automobile .....	67	.93	2	31	9	4	10	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 4 workers in general automobile repair shops (Group 7538) and motor vehicle dealer establishments, new and used (Group 551) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Of the estimated 91 establishments and 1,920 workers in these industries, 22 establishments with 631 workers were actually studied.

2/ Data limited to men workers.

3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., March 1951  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

## UNION WAGE SCALES

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates and hours are those in effect April 1, 1951.)

Table 11.--BAKERIES

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
Dividersmen .....	\$1.43	40
Mixers' helpers, ingredient scalers, moldermen, oven feeders .....	1.38	40
Wrappers, packers, floormen (after 3 years) .....	1.33	40
Flour blenders, molders' helpers, rackers, pan greasers .....	1.30	40
Agreement B:		
Mixers .....	1.54	40
Machinemen, ovenmen, benchmen .....	1.43	40
Mixers' helpers, ingredient scalers, molder operators, ovenmen's helpers .....	1.38	40
Checkers and rackers:		
1 to 3 years .....	1.24	40
Over 3 years .....	1.33	40
Bakery helpers, pan greasers, floormen, flour dumpers .....	1.30	40
Agreement C:		
Ovenmen .....	1.45	40
Helpers .....	1.24	40
Checkers, packers, wrappers, cutters, icers (women):		
1 to 3 years .....	.99	40
Over 3 years .....	1.03	40
Agreement D:		
Working foremen .....	1.665	40
Doughnut-machine operators, mixers .....	1.565	40
Divider operators, depositor operators, roll- machine operators, benchmen and stockmen .....	1.515	40
Molder operators, ingredient scalers, selectors, mixers' helpers, steam boxmen, ovenmen, blenders .....	1.465	40
Molders' helpers, pan greasers, packers, various machine operators .....	1.415	40
General bakery helpers, inspectors, foreladies ....	1.345	40
Icers and decorators .....	1.13	40
Doughnut-tray packers, cake-cutting-machine opera- tors, hand icers, panners and make-up workers ...	1.06	40
General bakery helpers (women) .....	1.01	40
Hebrew baking:		
Foremen .....	2.20	45
Second hands .....	2.04	45
Third hands .....	1.88	45

Table 12.--BUILDING CONSTRUCTION 1/

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
<u>Journeyman</u>		
Asbestos workers .....	\$2.45	40
Boilermakers .....	2.60	40
Bricklayers .....	2.775	40
Carpenters .....	2.375	40
Cement finishers .....	2.775	40
Electricians .....	2.75	40
Elevator constructors .....	2.645	40
Engineers - Power equipment operators:		
Building construction and heavy construction:		
Heavy equipment:		
Power shovels, pile drivers and hoisting engines .....	2.80	40
Medium equipment:		
Bulldozers, concrete mixers and steam boilers .....	2.425	40
Light equipment:		
Pumps, compressors and welding machines .....	2.225	40
Glaziers .....	2.225	40
Lathers .....	2.85	40
Painters .....	2.25	40
Plasterers .....	2.85	40
Plumbers .....	2.695	40
Rodmen .....	2.70	40
Roofers, composition .....	2.30	40
Sheet-metal workers .....	2.45	40
Steam fitters .....	2.695	40
Sprinkler fitters .....	2.45	40
Stonemasons .....	2.775	40
Structural-iron workers .....	2.70	40
Tile layers .....	2.525	40
<u>Helpers and laborers</u>		
Bricklayers' tenders .....	1.75	40
Building laborers .....	1.75	40
Composition roofers' helpers .....	1.675	40
Elevator construction helpers .....	1.85	40
Plasterers' tenders .....	1.90	40
Tile layers' helpers .....	1.90	40

1/ In general, the scales reported apply within the territorial jurisdiction of the Boston Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District which covers the following cities and towns: Arlington, Boston, Belmont, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Revere, Reading, Somerville, Stoneham, Winthrop, Wakefield, Winchester and Woburn.

Table 13.--HOTELS

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Baggage porters, bellmen, doormen .....	\$0.45	48
Bartenders:		
Service bars .....	1.417	48
Public bars .....	1.313	48
Cooks:		
First .....	1.63	40
Rounds .....	1.53	40
Dish men or women (wipers) .....	.74	40
Elevator operators .....	.81	48
Housemen .....	.81	48
Maids .....	.75	48
Pot washers .....	.92	40
Salad men .....	1.07	40
Salad women .....	1.03	40
Telephone operators .....	.834	45
Waiters .....	.583	48
Waitresses .....	.513	48

Table 14.--LOCAL TRANSIT OPERATING EMPLOYEES 1/

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
1-man cars and busses:		
First 3 months .....	\$1.44	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 to 6 months .....	1.555	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 to 9 months .....	1.59	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 to 12 months .....	1.635	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
After 1 year .....	1.73	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rapid transit lines:		
Guards:		
First 3 months .....	1.32	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 to 6 months .....	1.44	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 to 9 months .....	1.475	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 to 12 months .....	1.52	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
After 1 year .....	1.615	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Motormen:		
Road .....	1.675	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yard .....	1.73	41 $\frac{1}{4}$

1/ The rates listed pertain to employees of the Metropolitan Transit Authority which serves all of Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Somerville and most of the contiguous cities and towns in the Boston Metropolitan Area.

Table 15.--MALT LIQUORS

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
First men:		
Brewing department .....	\$1.688	40
Bottling department .....	1.675	40
Brewery workers .....	1.638	40
Bottlers .....	1.625	40
Apprentices:		
First year .....	1.375	40
Second year .....	1.500	40
Drivers .....	1.675	40
Drivers' helpers .....	1.600	40

Table 16.--MOTORTRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Armored car .....	\$1.405	40
Bakery:		
Cooky and cracker .....	1.40	45
Transport trucks:		
Up to 3 tons .....	1.35	48
3 to 5 tons .....	1.40	48
5 tons and over .....	1.50	48
Beer:		
Bottle and keg .....	1.675	40
Helpers .....	1.60	40
Beer and liquor .....	1.42	40
Helpers .....	1.32	40
Building:		
Construction:		
Concrete-mixer truck, Euclid tractor .....	1.70	40
Dump truck:		
1½ tons or less .....	1.38	40
Over 1½ tons .....	1.55	40
Helpers .....	1.35	40
Material:		
Concrete .....	1.50	40
Helpers .....	1.45	40
Lumber .....	1.39	40
Helpers .....	1.34	40
Carbonated beverage .....	1.38	44
Helpers .....	1.18	44
Coal .....	1.518	40
Helpers .....	1.408	40

## UNION WAGE SCALES - Continued

Table 16.--MOTORTRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS - Continued

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Department store:		
Parcel and transfer .....	\$1.20	40
Garbage disposal .....	1.50	44
Helpers .....	1.50	44
General hauling:		
Up to 3 tons .....	1.41	40
3 to 5 tons .....	1.435	40
5 tons and over .....	1.51	40
Helpers .....	1.385	40
Grocery:		
Chain store .....	1.679	48
Helpers .....	1.535	48
Linen supply .....	1.263	40
Magazine .....	2.271	40
Movers - Piano and household:		
Trailer .....	1.35	48
Regular .....	1.30	48
Helpers .....	1.20	48
Newspaper:		
Day .....	2.16	42
Night .....	2.33	40
Oil:		
Agreement A:		
After 30 months .....	1.91	40
Agreement B (asphalt and oil) .....	1.50	40
Helpers .....	1.30	40
Agreement C .....	1.43	40
Railway express:		
1½ to 5 tons .....	1.729	40

Table 17.--OFFICE BUILDING SERVICE

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Agreement A:		
Elevator operators, porters, night cleaners (women), matrons .....	\$1.05	40
Watchmen .....	1.025	40
Agreement B:		
Elevator operators, porters, night cleaners (women) .....	1.00	40
Firemen .....	1.15	40
Janitors .....	1.05	40

Table 18.--PRINTING

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:		
Bindery women .....	\$1.20	37½
Bookbinders .....	2.21	37½
Compositors, hand; machine operators, machine tenders (linotype or monotype) .....	2.24	37½
Electrotypers .....	2.40	40
Photoengravers .....	2.453	37½
Press assistants and feeders:		
Single presses, cross-feeding presses under 65 inches, pile-feeding presses, cylinder presses, hand and job automatic .....	1.96	37½
1 two-color press, 1 perfecting press, cylinder presses with two-pile feeding machines .....	2.06	37½
Pressmen, cylinder:		
1 perfecting press, 1 two-color press, 2 high-speed cylinder presses 25 x 38 inches or larger .....	2.38	37½
Under 65 inches with two-pile feeding machines .....	2.29	37½
Under 65 inches, all types of job cylinder presses .....	2.21	37½
Pressmen, platen, automatic .....	2.09	37½
Newspapers:		
Compositors, hand; machine operators, machine tenders:		
Day work .....	2.674	37½
Night work .....	2.80	37½
Mailers:		
Day work .....	2.12	37½
Night work .....	2.271	35
Photoengravers:		
Day work .....	2.846	37½
Night work .....	3.03	37½
Pressmen, web presses:		
Day work .....	2.484	42
Night work .....	2.898	36
Pressmen-in-charge, web presses:		
Day work .....	2.663	42
Night work .....	3.107	36
Stereotypers:		
Day work .....	2.734	35
Night work .....	3.022	31½

## UNION WAGE SCALES - Continued

Table 19.--SEA FOOD PROCESSING

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Cutters .....	\$1.563	40
Cutter-floormen .....	1.563	40
Wharf-floormen .....	1.563	40
Floormen .....	1.46	40
Scalers .....	1.34	40
General helpers (fillet room) .....	1.25	40
Quick-freeze operators .....	1.25	40
Quick-freeze packers .....	1.15	40
Wrappers .....	1.15	40

Table 20.--STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Working foremen .....	\$1.92	40
Lay-out men .....	1.82	40
Welders and mechanics .....	1.54	40
Helpers .....	1.30	40

Table 21.--STEVEDORING

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Longshoremen:		
General cargo .....	\$2.00	40
Bulk cargo, ballast and all coal cargoes, cement or lime in bags .....	2.05	40
Wet hides, creosoted poles, creosoted ties, creosoted shingles, cashew oil, gasoline, soda-ash in bags, carbon-black, cotton seed meal in bags ....	2.15	40
Refrigerated space cargo (temperature freezing or lower), grain in bulk .....	2.20	40
Bags of scrap mica .....	2.25	40
Casks of pickled skins from New Zealand and Australia .....	2.50	40
Naphthalene in bags .....	2.75	40
Explosives or damaged cargo .....	3.90	40

Table 22.--MINIMUM ENTRANCE RATES FOR PLANT WORKERS 1/

Minimum rate (in cents)	Percent of plant 2/ workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -								
	All industries 3/	Manufacturing				Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Public utilities*	Services
		Durable goods		Nondurable goods					
		Establishments with -							
		101 - 500 workers	501 or more workers	101 - 500 workers	501 or more workers				
All establishments .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
60 or under .....	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	-	10.7
Over 60 and under 65 .....	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	2.4
65 .....	5.0	-	-	-	-	0.7	15.3	-	25.2
Over 65 and under 70 .....	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	-	-
70 .....	.9	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	3.8
Over 70 and under 75 .....	.9	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	5.4
75 .....	16.7	25.4	-	44.4	12.5	22.4	12.7	-	22.7
Over 75 and under 80 .....	.6	-	-	-	-	5.9	.6	-	.9
80 .....	4.7	5.6	-	4.5	-	.5	.3	35.3	1.4
Over 80 and under 85 .....	4.9	2.1	7.2	-	16.5	-	3.2	4.2	.5
85 .....	2.3	2.3	7.2	-	10.5	1.2	-	-	6.3
Over 85 and under 90 .....	6.4	7.5	7.3	16.9	2.1	7.6	1.4	6.3	1.2
90 .....	3.8	10.9	-	.5	8.4	3.9	6.1	1.3	-
Over 90 and under 95 .....	2.8	-	6.4	1.1	2.9	.1	5.5	-	-
95 .....	1.8	-	5.2	3.8	.2	3.1	-	-	.3
Over 95 and under 100 .....	2.1	1.3	1.9	-	7.1	1.8	2.1	1.4	.2
100 .....	3.8	2.3	4.3	5.0	9.2	7.7	.2	1.5	.7
Over 100 and under 105 .....	.6	1.7	1.5	-	-	-	-	2.1	-
105 .....	1.5	-	7.5	-	-	1.8	-	-	-
Over 105 and under 110 .....	3.4	-	9.6	2.8	5.6	4.2	.3	.4	-
110 .....	1.7	15.1	-	.3	(4/)	-	-	4.2	-
Over 110 and under 115 .....	.7	-	1.4	(4/)	.1	-	.6	3.0	-
115 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 115 and under 120 .....	2.4	12.0	.8	.2	5.1	-	2.2	-	-
120 .....	.5	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	2.8	-
Over 120 and under 125 .....	2.6	-	6.1	2.6	3.4	3.7	-	3.6	-
125 .....	.7	-	-	-	3.9	2.6	-	-	-
Over 125 and under 130 .....	2.2	-	-	8.4	1.5	-	1.4	4.4	-
130 .....	2.6	12.3	-	7.8	-	-	-	3.4	-
Over 130 and under 135 .....	1.4	-	-	1.3	.4	4.0	4.7	-	-
135 and over .....	2.7	-	2.5	.1	1.9	6.7	-	16.6	-
Establishments with no established minimum ....	9.4	1.5	9.5	.3	8.7	18.7	13.8	9.5	18.3
Information not available .	5.2	-	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 23.--SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL PROVISIONS

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift									
	All manufacturing industries 1/						Paints and varnishes		Machinery	
	All industries		Durable goods		Nondurable goods					
	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments .....	9.9	3.2	7.6	1.5	11.6	4.4	2.0	0.2	7.1	2.0
Receiving shift differentials ..	8.5	3.2	7.6	1.5	9.2	4.4	2.0	.2	7.1	2.0
Uniform cents (per hour) ....	5.4	2.6	1.5	.2	8.3	4.3	2.0	.2	2.3	.1
Under 5 cents .....	.5	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents .....	3.0	-	1.1	-	4.4	-	2.0	-	.5	-
Over 5 and under 10 cents .....	.3	1.6	.2	.2	.3	2.6	-	-	.7	-
10 cents .....	.4	.3	.2	-	.6	.4	-	.2	1.1	.1
Over 10 cents .....	1.2	.7	-	-	2.1	1.3	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage .....	3.1	.6	6.1	1.3	.9	.1	-	-	4.8	1.9
5 percent .....	.4	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 and under 10 percent .....	.3	-	.8	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent .....	2.1	.2	3.8	.2	.9	.1	-	-	2.1	.4
Over 10 percent .....	.3	.4	.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.5
Receiving no differential .....	1.4	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

- 1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers, other than watchmen.  
 2/ Other than office workers.  
 3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.  
 4/ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.  
 \* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table 24.--SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS

Weekly hours	Percent of women office workers employed in -									Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Public utilities*	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Public utilities*	Services
All establishments .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 hours .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
35 hours .....	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.2	4.1	6.2	7.6	3.0	6.2	.7	1.0	-	1.9	-	-	-	.5
Over 35 and under 37½ hours .....	15.9	.6	.2	1.0	3.2	18.3	32.8	.5	6.2	.3	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	1.8
37½ hours .....	16.9	13.8	11.5	16.7	11.9	9.1	15.9	49.6	19.0	3.8	6.2	3.5	8.5	-	1.8	-	.4
Over 37½ and under 40 hours .....	18.0	9.0	5.5	13.4	10.9	31.9	27.1	.5	9.5	5.0	(3/)	-	(3/)	1.9	24.9	-	2.0
40 hours .....	39.5	62.8	62.8	62.7	68.2	30.3	16.6	46.4	46.8	68.6	76.0	81.0	71.7	72.9	43.4	97.0	40.9
Over 40 hours and under 44 hours ....	.4	.2	.4	-	.8	-	-	-	2.9	1.8	.3	.6	-	4.4	5.4	-	3.9
44 hours .....	2.2	6.3	11.3	-	.9	4.2	-	-	2.8	3.2	2.1	4.3	-	6.6	5.3	-	6.6
Over 44 and under 48 hours .....	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	6.5	6.3	3.6	8.7	-	12.3	-	7.6
48 hours .....	.9	1.7	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	7.0	3.6	6.0	1.5	11.9	6.3	3.0	33.3
Over 48 hours .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	4.5	1.0	7.7	2.3	-	-	.3

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 25.--PAID HOLIDAYS

Number of paid holidays	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Public utilities*	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Public utilities*	Services
All establishments .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays .....	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	86.4	95.1	89.7	100.0	97.6	58.5	92.1	74.2
1 to 5 days .....	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	6.4	7.2	-	13.8	5.7	2.3	6.5	10.9
6 days .....	3.2	9.9	7.9	12.9	1.8	.5	-	3.6	5.9	20.7	30.7	22.6	38.0	3.2	5.3	5.9	19.7
7 days .....	3.0	9.9	8.4	12.2	-	3.4	-	1.8	5.4	15.9	23.4	28.9	18.5	-	7.2	9.4	6.2
7½ days .....	1.8	7.9	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	4.9	10.3	-	-	-	-	-
8 days .....	4.4	12.3	17.6	4.6	-	12.4	-	.7	7.2	7.4	7.5	11.8	3.6	2.7	13.9	2.2	2.5
8½ days .....	.4	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	3.5	-	.6	-	-	-	3.4	-	4.2	-
9 days .....	3.8	6.8	4.3	10.4	8.7	.3	1.9	1.1	3.7	4.8	5.2	7.5	3.1	16.0	2.2	3.5	1.4
9½ days .....	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8
10 days .....	22.5	35.1	36.5	32.9	39.3	15.0	8.7	57.9	9.6	18.6	12.3	8.1	16.0	27.4	23.8	48.3	10.8
10½ days .....	.1	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days .....	50.4	16.1	11.9	22.1	48.4	24.1	80.0	31.4	38.9	8.6	3.1	.5	5.5	37.2	3.8	12.1	21.5
11½ days .....	.1	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
12 days .....	3.6	-	-	-	-	.2	8.0	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 or more days .....	2.2	2.0	-	4.9	-	-	1.4	-	14.7	.4	.8	-	1.5	-	-	-	.4
Establishments providing no paid holidays .....	3.6	-	-	-	-	42.9	-	-	.1	13.6	4.9	10.3	-	2.4	41.5	7.9	25.8

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Boston, Mass., March 1951  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 26.—PAID VACATIONS (FORMAL PROVISIONS)

Vacation policy	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Public utilities*	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Public utilities*	Services
		All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>6 months of service</u>																	
Establishments with paid vacations ...	65.9	62.4	62.5	62.2	55.1	63.6	74.3	35.7	77.8	43.8	43.2	41.3	44.9	48.8	52.6	27.4	39.9
Under 1 week .....	1.2	1.8	.6	3.6	4.7	-	-	2.4	-	16.2	28.2	27.0	29.3	2.6	-	1.3	.4
1 week .....	35.7	46.5	51.7	38.9	43.4	63.6	17.3	33.3	61.2	26.3	14.7	13.8	15.6	43.6	52.6	26.1	27.0
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	.5	.5	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks .....	28.4	13.6	10.2	18.5	7.0	-	56.9	-	9.8	1.3	.3	.5	-	2.6	-	-	12.1
Over 2 weeks .....	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	1.5	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4
Establishments with no paid vacations	34.1	37.6	37.5	37.8	44.9	36.4	25.7	64.3	22.2	56.2	56.8	58.7	55.1	51.2	47.4	72.6	60.1
<u>1 year of service</u>																	
Establishments with paid vacations ...	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.0	98.7	100.0	97.5	99.7	100.0	92.1	97.5
Under 1 week .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.3	.7	-	-	-	-	-
1 week .....	6.7	7.5	1.9	15.5	14.7	19.4	-	1.4	17.4	54.9	73.4	65.3	80.8	32.4	30.8	14.1	54.4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.8	-	3.4	-	-	-	-
2 weeks .....	85.0	88.6	92.0	83.7	83.5	80.6	84.1	98.6	75.5	40.7	21.4	30.3	13.3	67.3	69.2	78.0	40.6
Over 2 weeks .....	8.0	3.9	6.1	.8	-	-	15.9	-	6.9	1.2	1.8	3.7	-	-	-	-	2.5
Establishments with no paid vacations	.3	-	-	-	1.8	-	(3/)	-	.2	2.0	1.3	-	2.5	.3	-	7.9	2.5
<u>5 years of service</u>																	
Establishments with paid vacations ...	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.5	99.5	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.0	92.1	97.5
1 week .....	1.5	1.4	-	3.5	5.8	-	-	-	5.3	3.8	3.9	.6	6.8	9.7	2.2	-	6.7
2 weeks .....	69.5	92.5	93.9	90.3	89.0	54.7	53.4	99.4	47.6	82.1	90.1	91.2	89.0	84.7	55.7	88.5	80.5
Over 2 weeks .....	28.7	6.1	6.1	6.2	3.4	45.3	46.6	.6	46.9	12.6	5.5	8.2	3.2	5.3	42.1	3.6	10.3
Establishments with no paid vacations	.3	-	-	-	1.8	-	(3/)	-	.2	1.5	.5	-	1.0	.3	-	7.9	2.5
<u>15 years of service</u>																	
Establishments with paid vacations ...	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.5	99.5	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.0	92.1	97.5
1 week .....	1.5	1.4	-	3.5	5.8	-	-	-	5.3	3.8	3.9	.6	6.8	9.7	2.2	-	6.7
2 weeks .....	39.3	69.5	76.8	59.0	67.3	40.9	18.4	11.4	40.4	59.3	66.0	77.9	55.3	66.0	50.8	15.9	78.6
Over 2 weeks .....	58.9	29.1	23.2	37.5	25.1	59.1	81.6	88.6	54.1	35.4	29.6	21.5	36.9	24.0	47.0	76.2	12.2
Establishments with no paid vacations	.3	-	-	-	1.8	-	(3/)	-	.2	1.5	.5	-	1.0	.3	-	7.9	2.5

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table 27.—PAID SICK LEAVE (FORMAL PROVISIONS)

Provisions for paid sick leave	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant <sup>1/</sup> workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Public utilities*	Services	All industries <sup>2/</sup>	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Public utilities*	Services
		All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>6 months of service</u>																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave .....	29.5	25.0	29.3	18.9	29.2	17.3	35.9	15.6	33.9	5.0	0.7	-	1.2	23.0	3.7	14.4	12.7
Under 5 days .....	.2	-	-	-	1.1	.1	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-
5 days .....	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	7.5	-	5.2	9.1	6.7	1.1	.1	-	.1	6.2	-	5.8	2.0
6 days .....	2.7	1.4	-	3.4	1.3	14.0	-	-	13.7	.6	-	-	-	2.4	.1	-	5.7
7 days .....	.8	1.7	3.0	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-
8 days .....	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
10 days .....	9.8	14.7	18.0	9.8	15.3	3.2	8.7	5.2	3.8	1.6	-	-	-	12.7	-	6.9	-
11 days .....	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days .....	6.5	1.3	2.2	-	-	-	14.8	.7	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
15 days .....	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	1.4
16 days .....	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 days .....	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Over 20 days .....	.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	-	-	.6	-	.3	.6	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave ....	70.5	75.0	70.7	81.1	70.8	82.7	64.1	84.4	66.1	95.0	99.3	100.0	98.8	77.0	96.3	85.6	87.3
<u>1 year of service</u>																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave .....	38.6	36.9	34.8	40.0	46.4	24.6	39.1	47.0	35.2	8.7	.7	-	1.2	29.8	7.4	37.5	15.2
5 days .....	7.9	8.3	5.6	12.2	.7	7.5	6.8	31.6	4.5	3.2	.1	-	.1	3.0	5.1	19.7	2.0
6 days .....	1.7	.3	-	.6	.8	13.7	-	-	4.9	.9	-	-	-	.3	-	-	7.7
7 days .....	.4	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-
8 days .....	.5	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	4.6	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
10 days .....	12.2	21.7	20.1	24.0	17.1	3.2	8.7	14.1	3.6	2.5	-	-	-	13.1	-	16.0	-
11 days .....	.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days .....	8.2	1.5	2.2	.6	1.0	.2	16.4	.7	10.1	.3	-	-	-	2.1	.1	1.8	-
15 days .....	3.1	1.7	3.0	-	11.5	-	2.5	-	2.4	.8	-	-	-	4.3	2.2	-	1.5
16 days .....	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 days .....	1.6	-	-	-	10.2	-	-	-	2.9	.5	-	-	-	5.3	-	-	2.0
Over 20 days .....	1.0	3.4	3.9	2.6	1.2	-	-	.6	-	.3	.6	-	1.1	-	-	-	.4
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave .....	61.4	63.1	65.2	60.0	53.6	75.4	60.9	53.0	64.8	91.3	99.3	100.0	98.8	70.2	92.6	62.5	84.8
<u>15 years of service</u>																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave .....	38.8	36.9	34.8	40.0	46.4	26.3	39.1	48.5	35.2	9.5	.7	-	1.2	33.8	9.1	40.4	15.2
5 days .....	3.3	4.5	5.6	2.9	.7	5.2	.1	24.7	.9	2.2	.1	-	.1	3.0	2.3	15.1	2.1
6 days .....	1.7	.3	-	.6	.8	13.7	-	-	4.9	.8	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8
7 days .....	.3	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-
8 days .....	.5	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	4.6	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
10 days .....	11.0	20.7	18.4	24.0	11.5	3.4	8.7	5.3	7.3	2.5	-	-	-	12.6	1.4	14.0	-
11 days .....	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days .....	8.2	1.5	2.2	.6	1.0	.2	16.4	.7	10.1	.6	-	-	-	2.0	.1	1.8	3.9
15 days .....	2.2	-	-	-	9.0	-	2.4	-	-	.8	-	-	-	4.3	2.2	-	1.4
16 days .....	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 days .....	3.1	.4	.7	-	7.0	2.1	4.1	-	2.9	.6	-	-	-	2.3	1.4	-	2.1
Over 20 days .....	6.4	9.5	7.9	11.9	12.5	1.7	2.7	17.8	2.4	1.8	.6	-	1.1	3.5	1.7	9.5	.4
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave .....	61.2	63.1	65.2	60.0	53.6	73.7	60.9	51.5	64.8	90.5	99.3	100.0	98.8	66.2	90.9	59.6	84.8

<sup>1/</sup> Other than office workers.<sup>2/</sup> Include data for industries other than those shown separately.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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Table 28.--NONPRODUCTION BONUSES

Type of bonus	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Public utilities*	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Public utilities*	Services
		All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods							All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods				
All establishments .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with nonproduction bonuses 3/ .....	35.8	35.6	30.0	43.8	45.4	27.3	39.2	14.8	29.4	27.6	25.6	18.0	32.5	53.2	36.7	3.3	28.8
Christmas or year-end .....	27.4	24.4	13.9	39.7	45.2	27.3	25.2	14.8	29.4	24.0	20.0	11.0	28.1	47.3	36.7	3.3	27.2
Profit-sharing .....	3.3	8.0	10.0	5.2	1.0	.2	3.2	-	.8	3.4	4.5	3.0	5.9	3.2	2.8	-	1.8
Other .....	7.0	3.6	6.1	-	2.4	.2	14.0	-	-	1.9	1.9	4.1	-	2.9	2.8	-	1.6
Establishments with no nonproduction bonuses .....	64.2	64.4	70.0	56.2	54.6	72.7	60.8	85.2	70.6	72.4	74.4	82.0	67.5	46.8	63.3	96.7	71.2

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Unduplicated total.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table 29.--INSURANCE AND PENSION PLANS

Type of plan	Percent of office workers employed in -									Percent of plant 1/ workers employed in -							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Public utilities*	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Public utilities*	Services
		All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods							All manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods				
All establishments .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with insurance or pension plans 3/ .....	91.9	92.7	94.5	90.1	83.7	94.0	96.2	91.8	79.2	89.3	95.0	95.1	94.9	79.1	91.9	79.2	71.1
Life insurance .....	79.2	80.0	87.2	69.5	67.6	72.1	93.6	48.9	54.0	69.3	77.8	79.0	76.6	69.9	71.7	34.5	51.0
Health insurance .....	63.3	80.4	87.7	69.9	48.2	62.8	65.5	46.0	43.0	70.1	83.6	87.8	79.9	50.2	67.4	31.1	49.7
Hospitalization .....	50.8	70.5	78.5	59.0	45.2	36.7	52.9	30.1	25.8	54.9	72.8	70.8	74.7	40.6	32.9	23.4	34.6
Retirement pension .....	62.8	49.6	52.1	46.0	43.1	33.4	80.2	90.2	48.9	38.5	40.6	43.0	38.4	33.1	27.5	72.7	17.1
Establishments with no insurance or pension plans .....	8.1	7.3	5.5	9.9	16.3	6.0	3.8	8.2	20.8	10.7	5.0	4.9	5.1	20.9	8.1	20.8	28.9

1/ Other than office workers.

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Unduplicated total.

\* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

\*\* Finance, insurance, and real estate.

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## Appendix A - Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; they are presented in Appendix B.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing and shipping (tables 1 through 4). The covered industry groupings are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits was also obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in table A, only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant their inclusion in the study.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry, and are indicated in table B. Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms which satisfied the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

Table A.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS IN BOSTON, MASS., AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, MARCH 1951

Item	Number of establishments			Employment			
	Estimated total in all industries 1/	Estimated total within scope of study 2/	Studied	Estimated total in all industries 1/	Estimated total within scope of study 2/	Total	Office
<b>Industry Division</b>							
All divisions .....	47,547	2,240	430	729,500	442,800	213,180	43,350
Manufacturing .....	5,799	671	180	304,200	214,600	109,260	12,160
Durable goods 3/ .....	2,341	256	75	128,500	103,900	64,200	8,090
Non-durable goods 4/ .....	3,458	415	105	175,700	110,700	45,060	4,070
Nonmanufacturing .....	41,748	1,569	250	425,300	228,200	103,920	31,190
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities .....	2,147	68	21	58,300	34,400	23,850	4,380
Wholesale trade .....	5,838	488	56	66,300	39,400	9,820	3,000
Retail trade .....	16,639	262	63	164,800	71,100	37,480	4,240
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	4,709	306	45	58,900	49,100	22,910	17,700
Services:							
Industries covered 5/ .....	7,348	445	65	56,600	34,200	9,860	1,870
Industries not covered .....	5,067	-	-	20,400	-	-	-
<b>Size of Establishment</b>							
All size groups .....	47,547	2,240	430	729,500	442,800	213,180	43,350
1001 and over .....	68	54	50	151,500	145,900	141,060	29,860
501 - 1,000 .....	79	82	38	57,600	59,500	27,290	5,060
251 - 500 .....	179	221	50	64,600	72,900	17,160	2,350
101 - 250 .....	613	599	115	101,100	102,800	19,150	4,240
51 - 100 .....	909	518	75	70,600	36,400	5,250	1,260
21 - 50 .....	2,991	690	88	108,700	24,300	3,070	560
1 - 20 .....	42,708	(2/)	(2/)	175,400	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)

1/ Includes establishments with 1 or more workers in the Boston Metropolitan Area (includes Suffolk County, 14 communities in Essex County, 28 in Middlesex County, 17 in Norfolk County and 2 in Plymouth County, Massachusetts).

2/ The survey of office, professional and technical, maintenance and power plant, custodial, warehousing and shipping jobs reported in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 was limited to establishments with more than 100 workers in manufacturing, transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities, and retail trade, and to establishments with more than 20 workers in wholesale trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and service industries; exceptions made in industries in which characteristic jobs were surveyed are indicated in table B.

3/ Metalworking; lumber, furniture and other wood products; stone, clay and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television, motion pictures; non-profit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

The earnings information in the report excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, have been included for those workers employed under some form of incentive wage system. Where weekly hours are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules for which the salaries are paid rounded to the nearest half-hour; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those who were hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule of hours for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office workers and to all plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits. These plans also exclude health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulations for insurance and pension plans.

Table B.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BOSTON, MASS., AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, MARCH 1951 1/

Selected industries in which characteristic jobs were surveyed 2/	Minimum size of establishment studied	Number of establishments		Employment	
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied
Men's and boys' suits and coats .....	3/ 21	36	17	5,080	3,884
Women's and misses' dresses .....	8	49	22	2,720	1,612
Paints and varnishes .....	8	21	12	1,280	936
Machinery industries .....	4/ 21	123	45	18,960	12,410
Power laundries .....	21	97	21	4,800	1,670
Auto repair shops .....	5	91	22	1,920	631

1/ Industries surveyed in months other than March 1951 were: women's and misses' dresses, August 1950; and machinery industries, January 1951.

2/ Industries are defined in footnotes to tables 5 through 10.

3/ Cutting shops with 5 or more workers were included.

4/ Establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories with 5 or more workers were included.

The primary purpose of the Bureau's job descriptions is to assist its field staff in classifying workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area, into appropriate occupations. This is essential in order to permit the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In view of these special characteristics of the Bureau's job descriptions, their adoption without modification by any single establishment or for any other purpose than that indicated herein is not recommended. Where office workers regularly perform duties classified in more than one occupation, they are generally classified according to the most skilled or responsible duties that are a regular part of their job and that are significant in determining their value to the firm.

## Office

### BILLER, MACHINE

A worker who prepares statements, bills and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. Should be designated as working on billing machine or bookkeeping machine as described below.

Billing Machine - A worker who uses a special billing machine (Moon Hopkins, Elliott Fisher, Burroughs, etc., which are combination typing and adding machines) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memoranda, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fan-fold machine.

Bookkeeping Machine - A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine (Sundstrand, Elliott Fisher, Remington Rand, etc., which may or may not have typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on a customer's ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

### BOOKKEEPER, HAND

A worker who keeps a set of books for recording business transactions and whose work involves most of the following: posting and balancing subsidiary ledgers, cash books or journals, journalizing transactions where judgment is involved as to accounts affected; posting general ledger; and taking trial balances. May also prepare accounting statements and bills; may direct work of assistants or accounting clerks.

## Office - Continued

### BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker who operates a bookkeeping machine (Remington Rand, Elliott Fisher, Sundstrand, Burroughs, National Cash Register) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A - A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine with or without a typewriter keyboard to keep a set of records of business transactions usually requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B - A worker who uses a bookkeeping machine with or without a typewriter keyboard to keep a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records pertaining to business transactions usually requiring some knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payrolls, customers' accounts (not including simple type of billing described under Biller, Machine), cost distributions, expense distributions, inventory controls, etc. In addition, may check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

### CALCULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker whose primary function consists of operating a calculating machine to perform mathematical computations other than addition exclusively.

#### Comptometer type

#### Other than Comptometer type

### CLERK, ACCOUNTING

A worker who performs one or more accounting operations such as preparing simple journal vouchers; accounts payable vouchers; coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distributions; entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; posting and balancing subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledger, e.g., accounts receivable, accounts payable, stock records, voucher journals. May assist in preparing journal entries. For workers whose duties include handling the general ledger or a set of books see Bookkeeper, Hand.

### CLERK, FILE

Class A - A worker who is responsible for maintaining an established filing system and classifies and indexes correspondence or other material; may also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with files or supervise others in filing and locating material in the files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

Class B - A worker who performs routine filing, usually of material that has already been classified, or locates or assists in locating material in files. May perform incidental clerical duties.

Office - ContinuedCLERK, GENERAL

A worker who is typically required to perform a variety of office operations. This requirement may arise as a result of impracticability of specialization in a small office or because versatility is essential in meeting peak requirements in larger offices. The work generally involves the use of independent judgment in tending to a pattern of office work from day to day, as well as knowledge relating to phases of office work that occur only occasionally. For example, the range of operations performed may entail all or some combination of the following: answering correspondence, preparing bills and invoices, posting to various records, preparing payrolls, filing, etc. May also operate various office machines and type as the work requires.

CLERK, ORDER

A worker who receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally and whose duties involve any combination of the following: quoting prices to customers, making out an order sheet listing the items to make up the order, checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet, distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May also check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, follow-up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

CLERK, PAYROLL

A worker who computes wages of company employees and enters the necessary data on the payroll sheets and whose duties involve: calculating worker's earnings based on time or production records; posting calculated data on payroll sheet, showing information such as worker's name, working days, time, rate, deductions for insurance and total wages due. In addition, may make out pay checks and assist the paymaster in making up and distributing the pay envelopes. May use a calculating machine.

DUPLICATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, reproduces multiple copies of typewritten or handwritten matter, using a mimeograph or ditto machine. Makes necessary adjustment such as for ink and paper feed counter and cylinder speed. Is not required to prepare stencil or ditto master. May keep file of used stencils or ditto masters. May sort, collate, and staple completed material.

KEY-PUNCH OPERATOR

Under general supervision and with no supervisory responsibilities, records accounting and statistical data on tabulating cards by punching a series of holes in the cards in a specified sequence, using a numerical key-punch machine, following written information on records. May be required to duplicate cards by using the duplicating device attached to machine. Keeps files of punch cards. May verify own work or work of others.

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

A worker who performs a variety of routine duties such as running errands; operating minor office machines; such as sealers or mailers; opening and distributing mail; and other minor clerical work. (Bonded messengers are excluded from this classification.)

Office - ContinuedSECRETARY

A worker who performs secretarial and clerical duties for a superior in an administrative or executive position and whose duties involve the following: making appointments for superior; receiving people coming into office; answering and making phone calls; handling personal and important or confidential mail, and writing routine correspondence on own initiative; taking dictation, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine (except where transcribing machine is used), and transcribing dictation or the recorded information reproduced on a transcribing machine. In addition, may prepare special reports or memoranda for information of superior.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

A worker whose primary function is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a normal routine vocabulary, and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See Transcribing-Machine Operator.)

STENOGRAPHER, TECHNICAL

A worker whose primary function is to take dictation from one or more persons, either in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine, involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research and to transcribe this dictation on a typewriter. May also type from written copy. May also set up and keep files in order, keep simple records, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See Transcribing-Machine Operator.)

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

A worker who operates a single or multiple position telephone switchboard, and whose duties involve: handling incoming, outgoing and intraplant or office calls. In addition, may record toll calls and take messages. As a minor part of duties, may give information to persons who call in, or occasionally take telephone orders. For workers who also do typing or other stenographic work or act as receptionists, (See Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.)

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

A worker who in addition to performing duties of operator, on a single position or monitor-type switchboard, acts as receptionist and/or performs typing or other routine clerical work as part of regular duties. This typing or clerical work may take the major part of this worker's time while at switchboard.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker who operates machine that automatically analyzes and translates information punched in groups of tabulating cards, and prints translated data on forms or accounting records; sets or adjusts machine to add, subtract, multiply, and make other calculations; places cards to be tabulated in feed magazine and starts machine. May file cards after they are tabulated. May sort and verify punched cards.

Office - ContinuedTRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

A worker whose primary function is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing-machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine is classified as a Stenographer, General.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, TECHNICAL

A worker whose primary function is to transcribe dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research from transcribing-machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by stenotype or similar machine is classified as a Stenographer, Technical.

TYPIST

A worker who uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May operate a teletype machine. May, in addition, do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, making out bills, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A - A worker who performs one or more of the following: typing material in final form from very rough and involved draft; copying from plain or corrected copy in which there is a frequent and varied use of technical and unusual words or from foreign language copy; combining material from several sources; or planning lay-out of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing; typing tables from rough draft in final form. May also type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances. May, in addition, perform clerical duties as outlined above.

Class B - A worker who performs one or more of the following: typing from relatively clear or typed drafts; routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; setting up simple standard tabulations, or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly. May, in addition, perform clerical duties as outlined above.

Professional and TechnicalDRAFTSMAN

A worker who prepares working plans and detail drawings from notes, rough or detailed sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. The duties performed involve a combination of the following: preparing working plans, detail drawings, maps, cross-sections, etc., to scale by use of drafting instruments; making engineering computations such as those involved in strength of materials, beams and trusses; verifying completed work, checking dimensions, materials to be used, and quantities; writing specifications; making adjustments or changes in drawings or specifications. In addition, may ink in lines and letters on pencil drawings, prepare detail units of complete drawings, or trace

Professional and Technical - ContinuedDRAFTSMAN - Continued

drawings. Work is frequently in a specialized field such as architectural, electrical, mechanical, or structural drafting.

DRAFTSMAN, CHIEF

(Draftsman, head; squad leader; squad boss)

A worker who plans and directs activities of one or more draftsmen in preparation of working plans and detail drawings from rough or detail sketches for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. The duties performed involve a combination of the following: interpreting blueprints, sketches, and written or verbal orders; determining work procedures; assigning duties to subordinates and inspecting their work; and performing more difficult problems. May assist subordinates during emergencies or as a regular assignment, and performs related duties of a supervisory or administrative nature.

DRAFTSMAN, JUNIOR

(Detailer, assistant draftsman)

A worker who details units or parts of drawings prepared by draftsman or others for engineering, construction, or manufacturing purposes. Uses various types of drafting tools as required. May prepare drawings from simple plans or sketches, and performs other duties under direction of a draftsman.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

A registered nurse who gives nursing service to employees or persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment and whose duties involve all or most of the following: giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employee's injuries; keeping records of patients treated; and preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes. May also assist Physician in examining applicants, give instruction in health education and illness prevention, and performs other related duties.

TRACER

A worker who copies plans and drawings prepared by others, by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawing and tracing with pen or pencil. Uses T-square, compass and other drafting tools. May prepare simple drawings and do simple lettering.

Maintenance and Power PlantCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

A worker who performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions,

Maintenance and Power Plant - ContinuedCARPENTER, MAINTENANCE - Continued

doors, floors, stairs, casings, trim made of wood in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenters' hand tools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

A worker who performs a variety of electrical trade functions in the installation, maintenance or repair of equipment for the generating, distribution, and/or utilization of electric energy in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layout or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electricians' hand tools and measuring and testing instruments.

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

A worker who operates and maintains and/or supervises the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply power, heat, refrigeration or air-conditioning and whose work involves: operating and maintaining and/or supervising the operation of such equipment as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making or supervising equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. This classification does not include head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer.

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

A worker who fires stationary boilers used in a factory, power plant, or other establishment to furnish heat, to generate power, or to supply steam for industrial processes, and whose work involves feeding fuel to fire by hand or operating a mechanical stoker, gas, or oil burner; and checking water and safety valves. In addition, may clean, oil, or assist in repairing boiler room equipment.

HELPER, TRADES, MAINTENANCE

A worker who assists another worker in one of the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine and equipment; assisting worker by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. In some trades the term helper is synonymous with apprentice, since the helper is expected to learn the trade of the worker he assists. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform also varies from trade to trade: in some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting and holding materials and tools and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

Maintenance and Power Plant - ContinuedMACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

A worker who produces replacement parts and new parts for mechanical equipment operated in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and layout of work; using a variety of machinist's hand tools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts and equipment required for his work; and fitting and assembling parts. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MAN, GENERAL UTILITY

A worker who keeps the machines, mechanical equipment and/or structure of an establishment (usually a small plant where specialization in maintenance work is impractical) in repair; whose duties involve the performance of operations and the use of tools and equipment of several trades, rather than specialization in one trade or one type of maintenance work only, and whose work involves a combination of the following: planning and layout of work relating to repair of buildings, machines, mechanical and/or electrical equipment; repairing electrical and/or mechanical equipment; installing, aligning and balancing new equipment; and repairing building, floors, stairs as well as making and repairing bins, cribs, and partitions.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

A worker who repairs automobiles, motor trucks and tractors of an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such hand tools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and/or installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

A worker who repairs machinery and mechanical equipment of an establishment and whose work involves most of the following: examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of hand tools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a defective part by a machine shop or sending of the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shop; and reassembling of machines, and making all necessary adjustments for operation.

MILLWRIGHT

A worker who installs new machines or heavy equipment and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out of the work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of hand tools, and rigging; making standard shop

Maintenance and Power Plant - ContinuedMILLWRIGHT - Continued

computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing of equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives, and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

OILER

(Greaser; lubricator)

A worker who lubricates, with oil or grease, the moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment found in an establishment.

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

(Painter, repair)

A worker who paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment and whose work involves the following: knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; mixing colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; applying paint with spray gun or brush.

PIPE FITTER, MAINTENANCE

A worker who installs and/or repairs pipe and pipe fittings in an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: laying out of work and/or measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machine; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. This classification does not include workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems.

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

A worker who keeps the plumbing system of an establishment in good order and whose work involves the following: knowledge of sanitary codes regarding installation of vents, traps in plumbing system; installing or repairing pipes and fixtures; opening clogged drains with a plunger or plumber's snake; and replacing washers on leaky faucets.

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

(Tinner; tinsmith)

Maintenance and Power Plant - ContinuedSHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE - Continued

A worker who fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of hand tools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Custodial, Warehousing and ShippingCRANE OPERATOR, ELECTRIC-BRIDGE

(Overhead-crane operator; traveling-crane operator)

A worker who lifts and moves heavy objects with an electrically powered hoist which is mounted on a metal bridge, and runs along overhead rails. The work of the operator involves: closing switch to turn on electricity; moving electrical controller levers and brake pedal to run the crane bridge along overhead rails, to run the hoisting trolley back and forth across the bridge, and to raise and lower the load line and anything attached to it. (Motions of crane are usually carried out in response to signals from other workers, on the ground.)

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies workers according to type of crane operated, as follows:

Crane operator, electric-bridge (under 20 tons)  
Crane operator, electric-bridge (20 tons and over)

GUARD

A worker who has routine police duties, either at fixed post or on tour, maintaining order, using arms or force where necessary. This classification includes gatemen who are stationed at gate and check on identity of employees and other persons entering.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Day porter, sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

A worker who cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. The duties performed involve a combination of the following: sweeping, mopping and/or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and rest rooms. This classification does not include workers who specialize in window washing.

Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping - ContinuedORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

A worker who fills shipping or transfer orders from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slip, customer orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

PACKER

A worker who prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in boxes or other containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. The work of the packer involves a combination of the following: knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing containers; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. This classification does not include packers who also make wooden boxes or crates.

SHIPPING-AND-RECEIVING CLERK

A worker who prepares merchandise for shipment, or who receives and is responsible for incoming shipments of merchandise or other materials. Shipping work involves: a knowledge of shipping procedures, practices, routes, available means of transportation and rates; and preparing records of the goods shipped, making up bills of lading, posting weight and shipping charges, and keeping a file of shipping records. May, in addition, direct or assist in preparing the merchandise for shipment. Receiving work generally involves: verifying or directing others in verifying the correctness of shipments against bills of lading, invoices, or other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing merchandise or materials to proper departments; and maintaining necessary records and files.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies these workers on the following basis:

Shipping clerk  
Receiving clerk  
Shipping-and-receiving clerk

STOCK HANDLER AND TRUCKER, HAND

(Loader and unloader; handler and stacker; shelve; trucker; stockman or stock helper; warehouseman or warehouse helper)

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; transporting materials or merchandise by hand truck, car or wheelbarrow to proper location. May, in addition, keep a record of materials handled or check items against invoices or other records. This classification does not include longshoremen, who load and unload ships.

Custodial, Warehousing and Shipping - ContinuedTRUCK DRIVER

A worker who drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or men between various types of establishments such as: manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments and/or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. Duties may also involve loading or unloading truck with or without helpers, making minor mechanical repairs, and keeping truck in good working order. This classification does not include driver-salesmen or over-the-road drivers.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies truck drivers according to size and type of equipment operated, as follows:

Truck driver, light (under 1-1/2 tons)  
Truck driver, medium (1-1/2 to and including 4 tons)  
Truck driver, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)  
Truck driver, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)

TRUCKER, POWER

A worker who operates a manually-controlled gasoline or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies workers according to type of truck operated, as follows:

Truckers, power (fork-lift)  
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)

WATCHMAN

A worker who guards premises of plant property, warehouses, office buildings, or banks. Makes rounds of premises periodically in protecting property against fire, theft, and illegal entry.

Men's and Boys' Suits and CoatsCUTTER AND MARKER

A worker who performs a complete job of marking and cutting cloth and/or lining by hand or machine. Also includes workers who specialize in either marking or cutting the material by hand or machine after marking. In addition, may spread or lay up layers of fabric, or may arrange pattern on material and outline with chalk.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats - ContinuedCUTTER, BODY-LINING

A worker who cuts out body-linings (excluding those specializing in sleeve lining) from single or multiple layers of fabric. In addition, may also mark the outline for the cutting operation.

BASTER, BODY-LINING AND FACING, HAND

A worker who performs one or more of the following hand operations: attach facing or lining to the forepart, baste facing or shapes after the edge is turned, or baste the body lining smooth. This classification does not include basting on canvas, armhole, shoulder, collar, sleeve lining or cuff.

BASTER, COLLAR, HAND

A worker who performs operations which involve attaching top and under collar to garment. This classification does not include preparing collars before they are attached.

BUTTON SEWER, HAND

A worker who sews buttons to garments by hand, using needle and thread. In addition, may match buttons or mark location of buttons.

BUTTONHOLE MAKER, HAND

A worker who sews buttonholes in garments by hand.

FINISHER, HAND

A worker who performs one or more of the following hand operations: sewing or felling lining to lining, or lining to cloth at the armholes, shoulders, sleeve bottoms, body lining, top and undercollar to neck of coat, and felling corners where it is impractical or undesirable for the various machines to be used - such as corners between facing and bottom turnup, openings over thick seams, etc.

FITTER

A worker who sorts, matches and trims cut garment parts and linings preparatory to the sewing operations. This classification excludes workers who do only such single operations as stamping, marking sizes, marking stitches, etc.

INSPECTOR, FINAL

(Examiner)

A worker who examines and inspects completed garments prior to pressing or shipping and whose work involves: determining whether the garments conform to shop standards of quality and marking defects such as dropped stitches, bad seams, etc. In addition, may make minor repairs.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats - ContinuedINSPECTOR, FINAL - Continued

Thread trimmers who may only casually inspect garments are not included in this classification. In many shops manufacturing inexpensive garments there will be no inspectors falling within this description; in those shops whatever inspection is carried on is usually performed by Thread Trimmers.

PACKER

A worker who places finished garments in shipping containers. In addition, may also seal or close container, and/or place shipping or identification marks on container.

PAIRER AND TURNER

A worker who pairs or brings together various parts of the garment for assembly, or turns various parts, excluding front edges and collars.

PRESSER, FINISH

(Off-presser; over presser; top presser)

A worker who performs the final pressing operations on completed garments, by means of a hand-pressing iron, or a pressing machine which is heated by gas or steam. Workers who press only a portion of the completed garment are also included in this classification; however, those who merely remove creases from body linings are excluded.

For wage study purposes, in this industry pressers are classified according to the type of pressing equipment used in coat fabrication departments only:

Pressers, finish, hand - uses hand-pressing iron.

Pressers, finish, machine - uses pressing machine which is heated by steam.

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR

A worker who operates a standard industrial sewing-machine or a special-purpose sewing machine to perform the stitching involved in making parts of garments, in joining various garment sections together, or in attaching previously completed garment parts to partially completed garments.

For wage study purposes, in this industry sewing-machine operators are classified according to garment; for selected sewing operations, workers are further designated according to operation, as follows:

Sewing-machine operators (coats)

Baste edges - An operator who bastes front edges and bottoms, just after the front edge of the coat has been turned, with a temporary removable chain-stitch.

Baste, jump-stitch machine - An operator who bastes on canvas or performs various body lining operations on jump-stitch machine.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats - ContinuedSEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR - Continued

Buttonhole making - A worker who operates a buttonhole machine that automatically cuts and stitches buttonholes in garments or garment parts, and whose work involves: positioning garment or part with locating mark for buttonhole under needle; lowering presser foot and pressing pedal to start machine; and releasing presser foot and removing garment when buttonhole is completed. In addition, may adjust machine to cut different sizes of buttonholes.

Fell body lining, bottom and side - An operator who fells (joins) body lining to cloth forepart at side seams and bottom of coat with a machine designed to join parts by means of a blind stitch which does not show on the front side of the cloth.

Join shoulders, cloth - An operator who joins shoulder of cloth forepart to back.

Join side seams - An operator who joins back to forepart (front) of garment.

Join under-collar, join sleeve lining, or piece pockets - Includes operators who join under-collar cloth and under-collar canvas; or join top-sleeve lining to under-sleeve lining; or sew cloth and lining facings to the pocket lining and may also make the cash pocket.

Pad collar and lapels - An operator who joins (pads or quilts) collar and lapel of forepart to canvas by numerous rows of blind stitching.

Pipe edges - An operator who, by means of a folder attachment, sews a narrow bias strip (piping) to the raw edges of seams to form a binding or piping.

Sew darts (cloth) - An operator who sews the "darts", "gores", or "clams" in the body at the waist of the coat front (cloth).

Sew edge tape - An operator who sews narrow tape down front edges of coat and across bottoms after facing is first attached to front by hand or machine basting. Usually performed on sewing-machine with cutting attachment.

Sew in sleeve - An operator who sews completed sleeves to the body of the coat.

Stitch edges - An operator who stitches fronts, lapels, and collars along the edges.

Sewing-machine operators (trousers)

Make pockets - An operator who makes either complete front, side, or back pockets, or complete pockets exclusive of sewing facings (piecing) to pocket linings.

Serging - An operator who makes covering (or overlocking, overcasting, or serging) stitch over raw edges of cloth on a special machine to prevent ravelling.

Stitch pockets - An operator who stitches around edge of pocket lining, after the pockets have been turned, as a reinforcing seam.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats - ContinuedSHAPER, EDGE AND BOTTOM

A worker who marks and trims lapels, front edge, and bottom of coat with a shears. Lapels are marked by means of a special pattern or "shaper". The lower part of the front edge and bottoms may also be marked with the aid of special patterns.

THREAD TRIMMER

(Cleaner; clipper)

A worker who trims loose thread ends, basting threads and seam edges of garments with scissors prior to pressing or packing.

Workers who also carefully examine and inspect garments are classified as Inspectors, Final.

For wage study purposes, in this industry thread trimmers are classified according to garment, as follows:

Thread trimmers (coats)  
Thread trimmers (trousers)

UNDER-PRESSER

(Forepresser; parts presser)

A worker who uses a hand iron, machine iron, or a powered press to press garment parts such as pockets, seams, shoulders, etc., during the fabricating process.

For wage study purposes, in this industry under-pressers are classified according to garment, as follows:

Under-pressers (coats)  
Under-pressers (trousers)

WORK DISTRIBUTOR

(Bundle carrier)

A worker who carries or trucks garments in various stages of completion to the worker who is to perform the next operation on garment. May exercise some discretion in distributing work, but has no supervisory responsibilities.

Women's and Misses' DressesCUTTER AND MARKER

A worker who marks the outlines of various garment parts on a ply of fabric and who cuts out parts with shears, hand knife, or powered cutting machine. In addition, may spread

Women's and Misses' Dresses - ContinuedCUTTER AND MARKER - Continued

or lay-up cloth on cutting table. This classification includes workers who specialize in cutting or in marking; specialized markers using perforated patterns, marking by use of talcum, are omitted as are all workers who specialize in spreading cloth.

Workers engaged in marking and cutting linings and trimmings are included in the classification.

INSPECTOR, FINAL (EXAMINER)

A worker who examines and inspects completed garments prior to pressing or shipping and whose work involves: determining whether the garments conform to shop standards of quality, and marking defects such as dropped stitches, bad seams, etc. In addition, may make minor repairs.

Thread trimmers who may only casually inspect garments are not included in this classification. In many shops manufacturing inexpensive garments there will be no inspectors falling within this classification; in those shops whatever inspection is carried on is usually performed by Thread Trimmers.

PRESSER

A worker who performs pressing operations (finish or under) on garments or garment parts by means of a hand-pressing iron and/or powered press or mangle.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies pressers according to type of pressing equipment used, as follows:

Presser, hand  
Presser, machine  
Presser, hand and machine

Workers are classified as "pressers, hand and machine" when sizable proportions of their work are performed by each of the two methods. Otherwise, the predominant type of pressing is the determining factor in classification.

SEWER, HAND (FINISHER)

(Bench worker)

A worker who performs sewing operations by hand including sewing on buttons, making buttonholes, stitching edges, closing openings that have been left by various hand and machine operations.

Workers who specialize in sewing tickets or labels are not included in this classification.

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR, SECTION SYSTEM

An operator who uses a standard or special purpose sewing-machine to perform the sewing operations required in making parts of garments, joining parts made by others, joining

Women's and Misses' Dresses - ContinuedSEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR, SECTION SYSTEM - Continued

various sections together, or in attaching previously completed parts to partially completed garments, but who does not construct the entire garment. In shops that operate entirely on a section (or bundle) system this classification would include all sewing-machine operators (except buttonhole makers and button sewers) without any differentiation of operators by type of machine or operation performed. In shops that operate partly on a section system, this classification would include all operators who do not construct an entire garment.

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR, SINGLE-HAND (TAILOR) SYSTEM

An operator who uses a sewing-machine to perform all the standard sewing-machine operations involved in the manufacture of a complete garment and whose work involves: assembling and joining all parts of the garment except those added by finishers. Usually an experienced operator working on better-grade apparel in which the variety of design is so great and style changes so frequent as to prevent the economical use of a section system.

This classification includes workers, employed in single-hand system shops who pair-up and work as a team and divide work tickets equally; this arrangement is informal, in contrast to the section system on which rates are established for individual operations.

THREAD TRIMMER (CLEANER)

(Clipper)

A worker who trims loose thread ends, basting threads and seam edges of garments with scissors prior to pressing or packing.

Workers who also carefully examine and inspect garments are classified as INSPECTORS, FINAL.

WORK DISTRIBUTOR

A worker who carries or trucks garments in various stages of completion to the worker who is to perform the next operation on garment. May exercise some discretion in distribution work, but has no supervisory responsibilities.

Paints and VarnishesLABELER AND PACKER

A worker who pastes identifying labels on cans or other containers by hand or by means of a labeling machine, and/or who packs labeled containers into boxes or cartons.

MAINTENANCE MAN, GENERAL UTILITY

(See Maintenance and Power Plant, page 34, for description.)

Paints and Varnishes - ContinuedMIXER

(Batchmaker; compounder)

A worker who operates one or more mixing machines in which component parts (liquids or solids) are blended or mixed in controlled amounts to produce intermediate or finished products.

TECHNICIAN

(Assistant chemist)

A worker who performs predetermined chemical tests, for example, to ascertain whether purchased raw materials meet plant specifications, or to determine whether processing is being performed according to plant standards or specifications. Usually is a college graduate in chemistry or has equivalent training and experience.

TINTER

(Color matcher, enamel maker)

A worker who colors or tints paints, and whose work involves a combination of the following: blending basic color pigments in correct proportions to match standard color sample or according to specifications; using hand paddle or power mixer to mix ingredients thoroughly; checking weight and/or viscosity of batch against sample or specifications, and making necessary additions to mixture to meet requirements. In addition, may add thinner to ground paint.

TRUCKER, HAND

A worker who pushes or pulls hand trucks, cars or wheelbarrows used for transporting goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment, and usually loads or unloads hand trucks or wheelbarrows. May stack materials in storage bins, etc., and may keep records of materials moved.

VARNISH MAKER

(Kettleman; oil cooker; varnish cooker)

A worker who cooks necessary ingredients such as resins and gums in kettle to make various types of varnishes and oils according to specifications, and whose work involves: regulating controls for temperature; adding ingredients according to formula or other specifications checking viscosity of batch and determining when it meets the standard sample. In addition, may also add thinner to the mixture. See also definition for Mixer.

Machinery IndustriesASSEMBLER

(Bench assembler; floor assembler; jig assembler; line assembler; sub-assembler)

A worker who assembles and/or fits together parts to form complete units or subassemblies at a bench, conveyor line, or on the floor, depending upon the size of the units and the organization of the production process. The work of the assembler may include processing operations requiring the use of hand tools in scraping, chipping and filing of parts to obtain a desired fit as well as power tools and special equipment when punching, riveting, soldering or welding of parts is necessary. Workers who perform any of these processing operations exclusively as part of specialized assembling operations are not included in this classification.

Class A - A worker who assembles parts into complete units or subassemblies that require fitting of parts and decisions regarding proper performance of any component part or the assembled unit, and whose work involves any combination of the following: assembling from drawings, blueprints or other written specifications; assembling units composed of a variety of parts and/or subassemblies; assembling large units requiring careful fitting and adjusting of parts to obtain specified clearances; and using a variety of hand and powered tools and precision measuring instruments.

Class B - A worker who assembles parts into units or subassemblies in accordance with standard and prescribed procedures, and whose work involves any combination of the following: assembling a limited range of standard and familiar products composed of a number of small or medium-sized parts requiring some fitting or adjusting; assembling large units that require little or no fitting of component parts; working under conditions where accurate performance and completion of work within set time limits are essential for subsequent assembling operations; and using a limited variety of hand or powered tools.

Class C - A worker who performs short-cycle, repetitive assembling operations, and whose work does not involve any fitting or making decisions regarding proper performance of the component parts or assembling procedures.

DRILL-PRESS OPERATOR, SINGLE- OR MULTIPLE-SPINDLE

Performs such operations as drilling, reaming, countersinking, counterboring, spot-facing and tapping on one or more types of single-spindle or multiple-spindle drill presses.

This classification includes operators of all types of drill presses other than radial-drill presses and portable drilling equipment.

Class A - Operator who is required to set up machine for operations requiring careful positioning, blocking and aligning of units; to determine speeds, feeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make all necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

Operator who is required to set up machine where speeds, feeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed but whose work involves very difficult operations such as deep drilling, or boring to exacting specifications.

Machinery Industries - ContinuedDRILL-PRESS OPERATOR, SINGLE- OR MULTIPLE-SPINDLE - Continued

Class B - Operator who is required to set up machine on standard operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed; and to make all necessary adjustments during operation or

Operator who is required to maintain set-up made by others, including making all necessary adjustments during operation on work requiring considerable care on the part of the operator to maintain specified tolerances.

Class C - Operator who is required only to operate machine, on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop the machine and call on foreman, leadman, or set-up man to correct the operation.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

(See Maintenance and Power Plant, page 34, for description.)

ENGINE-LATHE OPERATOR

Operates an engine lathe for shaping external and internal cylindrical surfaces of metal objects. The engine lathe, basically characterized by a headstock, tailstock, and powered tool carriage, is a general-purpose machine tool used primarily for turning. It is also commonly used in performing such operations as facing, boring, drilling, and threading; and, equipped with appropriate attachments, it may be used for a very wide variety of special machining operations. The stock may be held in position by the lathe "centers" or by various types of chucks and fixtures.

This classification excludes operators of bench lathes, automatic lathes, automatic-screw machines, and hand-turret lathes and hand-screw machines.

Class A - Operator who is required to set up machine; to select feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

Operator who is required to set up machine from drawings, blueprints or layout, in accordance with prescribed feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence and to make necessary adjustments during operation where changes in work and set-up are frequent and where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Class B - Operator who is required to maintain operation set up by others, by making all necessary adjustments, where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances or

Operator who is required to set up machine on standard or roughing operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed; and to make adjustments during operation.

Machinery Industries - ContinuedENGINE-LATHE OPERATOR - Continued

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools and to select proper coolants and cutting oils.

Class C - Operator who is required only to operate machine on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop the machine and call on foreman, leadman, or set-up man to correct the operation.

GRINDING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Centerless-grinder operator; cylindrical-grinder operator; external-grinder operator; internal-grinder operator; surface-grinder operator; Universal-grinder operator)

A worker who operates one of several types of precision grinding machines to grind internal and external surfaces of metal parts to a smooth and even finish and to required dimensions. Precision grinding is used primarily as a finishing operation on previously machined parts, and consists of applying abrasive wheels rotating at high speed to the surfaces to be ground.

In addition to the types of grinding machines indicated above, this classification includes operators of other production grinding machines such as: single-purpose grinders, (drill grinders, broach grinders, saw grinders, gear cutter grinders, thread grinders, etc.), and automatic and semi-automatic general purpose grinding machines.

Class A - An operator who is required to set up machine; to select feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

An operator who is required to set up machine from drawings or blueprints or lay-out in accordance with prescribed feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence and to make necessary adjustments during operation where changes in work and set-up are frequent and where care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Class B - An operator who is required to set up machine on standard operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are either prescribed or are known from past experience; to make adjustments during operation; and to maintain prescribed tolerances or

An operator who is required to maintain operation set up by others, by making all necessary adjustments, where considerable care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools and to select coolants and cutting oils.

Class C - An operator who is required only to operate machine on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop the machine and call on foreman, leadman, or set-up man to correct the operation.

Machinery Industries - ContinuedINSPECTOR

A worker who performs such operations as examining parts or products for flaws and defects, and checking their dimensions and appearance to determine whether they meet the required standards and specifications.

Class A - A worker who inspects parts, products, and/or processes with responsibility for decisions regarding the quality of the product and/or operations, and whose work involves any combination of the following: thorough knowledge of the processing operations in the branch of work to which he is assigned, including the use of a variety of precision measuring instruments; interpreting drawings and specifications in inspection work on units composed of a large number of component parts; examining a variety of products or processing operations; determining causes of flaws in products and/or processes and suggesting necessary changes to correct work methods; and devising inspection procedures for new products.

Class B - A worker who inspects parts, products, and/or processes and whose work involves any combination of the following: knowledge of processing operations in the branch of work to which he is assigned, limited to familiar products and processes or where performance is dependent on past experience; performing inspection operations on products and/or processes having rigid specifications, but where the inspection procedures involving a sequence of inspection operations, including decisions regarding proper fit or performance of some parts; and using precision measuring instruments.

Class C - A worker who inspects parts, products and/or processes and whose work involves any combination of the following: short-cycle, repetitive inspection operations; using a standardized, special-purpose measuring instrument repetitively; and visual examination of parts or products, rejecting units having obvious deformities or flaws.

JANITOR

(Sweeper; cleaner)

A worker who sweeps and cleans shop areas, washrooms and offices, and removes waste and refuse. May wash floors and windows.

MACHINIST, PRODUCTION

A worker who is required to fabricate metal parts involving a series of progressive operations and whose work involves most of the following: understanding of written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's hand tools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds and speeds of machining; understanding of the working properties of the common metals; and selecting standard materials, parts and equipment needed for his work. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Machinery Industries - ContinuedMILLING-MACHINE OPERATOR

(Milling-machine operator, automatic; milling-machine operator, hand)

Performs a variety of work such as grooving, planing, and shaping metal objects on a milling machine, which removes material from metal surfaces by the cutting action of multi-toothed rotating cutters of various sizes and shapes.

Milling-machine types vary from the manually controlled machines employed in unit production to fully automatic (conveyor-fed) machines found in plants engaged in mass production. This classification includes operators of all types of milling machines except single-purpose millers such as thread millers, duplicators, die sinkers, pantograph millers and engraving millers.

Class A - Operator who is required to set up machine; to select feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence; and to make necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite dimensions or

Operator who is required to set up machine from drawings, blueprints, or lay-out in accordance with prescribed feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence, and to make necessary adjustments during operation where changes in work and set-up are frequent and where considerable care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils.

Class B - Operator who is required to set up machines on standard operations where feeds, speeds, tooling and operation sequence are prescribed; to make adjustments during operation; and to maintain prescribed tolerances or

Operator who is required to maintain operation set up by others, by making all necessary adjustments, where considerable care is essential to achieve very close tolerances.

Operator may be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting oils.

Class C - Operator who is required to operate only, on routine and repetitive operations; to make only minor adjustments during operation; and when trouble occurs to stop machine and call on foreman, leadman or set-up man to correct the operation.

TOOL-AND-DIE MAKER

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gauge maker)

A worker who constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gauges, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching and other metal-forming work, and whose work involves most of the following: planning and laying out of work from models, blueprints, drawings or other oral and written specifications; using a variety of tool-and-die maker's hand tools and precision measuring instruments; understanding of the working properties of common metals and alloys; setting up and operating of machine tools and related equipment; making necessary shop compu-

Machinery Industries - ContinuedTOOL-AND-DIE MAKER - Continued

tations relating to dimensions of work, speed, feeds, and tooling of machines; heat-treating of metal parts during fabrication as well as of finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; working to close tolerances; fitting and assembling of parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances; and selecting appropriate materials, tools and processes. In general, the tool-and-die maker's work requires a rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For wage study purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies workers by type of shop, as follows:

Tool-and-die makers, jobbing shops  
Tool-and-die makers, other than jobbing shops

TRUCKER, HAND

(See Paints and Varnishes, page 40, for description.)

WELDER, HAND

A worker who fuses (welds) metal objects together by means of an oxyacetylene torch or arc welding apparatus in the fabrication of metal shapes and in repairing broken or cracked metal objects. In addition to performing hand welding or brazing operation, he may also lay out guide lines or marks on metal parts and may cut metal with a cutting torch.

Class A - Worker who performs welding operations requiring most of the following: planning and laying out of work from drawings, blueprints or other written specifications; knowledge of welding properties of a variety of metals and alloys; setting up of work and determining operation sequence; welding of high pressure vessels or other objects involving critical safety and load requirements; working from a variety of positions; and ability to weld with gas or arc apparatus.

Class B - Worker who is required to perform either arc or gas welding operations on repetitive work, where no critical safety and load requirements are involved; where the work calls mainly for one position welding; and where the layout and planning of the work are performed by others.

Power LaundriesEXTRACTOR OPERATOR

(Whizzer operator)

A worker who removes surplus moisture from materials (such as wet cloth, clothing, knit goods, and yarn) by operating an extractor and whose work involves most of the following: loading material into perforated drum of machine by hand or hoist; closing lid and starting machine, allowing it to run a predetermined time or until fluid stops flowing from drain; removing partly dried materials; and hand trucking materials within the department. In addition, the worker may assist the Washer in loading, operating, or unloading the washing machine.

FINISHER, FLATWORK, MACHINE

A worker who performs flatwork finishing operations by machine and whose work involves one or more of the following: shaking out the creases in semi-dry washing to prepare it for the flatwork ironing machine; feeding clean, damp flatwork pieces into the flatwork ironing machine by placing the articles on the feeder rollers; and catching or receiving articles as they emerge from the machine and partially folding them.

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

(See Maintenance and Power Plant, page 34, for description.)

IDENTIFIER

A worker who sorts soiled bundles, places the contents into various bags and by means of flags, pins or other devices identifies the net with a customer tag or ticket. In addition may weigh, list or count some or all articles contained in each bundle. This classification does not include workers who mark or otherwise identify each individual piece contained in a bundle.

MARKER

A worker who marks or affixes by hand or mechanical means, customer identifying symbols on soiled garments, linens, or other articles. In addition may weigh, list, or count articles contained in each bundle, sort contents of each bundle into groups according to treat-

Power Laundries - ContinuedMARKER - Continued

ment to be received, or note and record any damaged or stained condition of articles. This classification does not include workers who do sorting, examining, or listing without marking the various articles.

PRESSER, MACHINE, SHIRTS

A worker who operates or tends the operation of one or more of the several type machines that press shirts, and who perform such shirt pressing operations as body pressing, bosom pressing, collar and cuff pressing, and/or sleeve pressing.

WASHER, MACHINE

A worker who operates one or more washing machines to wash household linens, garments, curtains, drapes and other articles and whose work involves the following: manipulating valves, switches, and levers to start and stop the machine and to control the amount and temperature of water for the sudsing and rinsing of each batch; mixing and adding soap, bluing and bleaching solutions; and loading and unloading the washing machine. In addition may make minor repairs to washing machine.

WRAPPER, BUNDLE

A worker who wraps packages or finished products, or packs articles, goods, or materials in cardboard boxes and secures the package or box with twine, ribbon, gummed tape, or paste. The worker may segregate articles according to size or type, or according to customer's order and inspect articles for defects before wrapping.

Auto Repair ShopsBODY REPAIRMAN, METAL

(Automobile-collision serviceman; fender and body repairman; body man)

Repairs damaged automobile fenders and bodies to restore their original shape and smoothness of surface by hammering out and filling dents, and by welding breaks in the metal. May remove bolts and nuts, take off old fenders, and install new fenders. May perform such related tasks as replacing broken glass and repairing damaged radiators and woodwork. May paint repaired surfaces.

Auto Repair Shops - ContinuedELECTRICIAN, AUTOMOTIVE

(Ignition repairman)

Repairs and installs ignition systems, starters, coils, panel instruments, wiring, and other electrical systems and equipment on automobiles: performs such duties as diagnosing trouble by visual inspection or by use of testing devices; adjusting timing; adjusting distributor breaker-point gaps with thickness gage; replacing defective parts on starters, generators, and distributors; and replacing defective ignition and lighting wires. May test and repair generators. May repair and adjust carburetors.

GREASER

(Lubricating man)

Lubricates, by means of hand-operated or compressed-air operated grease guns and oil sprays, all parts of automobile or truck where lubrication is required, using proper type lubricant on the various points on chassis or motors; drains old lubricant from lubricant reservoirs and refills with new. May perform other related duties, such as checking radiator water level, checking and adding distilled water to battery, repairing tires, etc. May also perform duties of washer.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE

Repairs automobiles and trucks, performing such duties as disassembling and overhauling engines, transmissions, clutches, rear ends, and other assemblies on automobiles, replacing worn or broken parts, grinding valves, adjusting brakes, tightening body bolts, aligning wheels, etc. In addition to general automotive mechanics, this classification also includes workers whose duties are limited to repairing and overhauling the motor.

Class A - Repairs, rebuilds, or overhauls engines, transmissions, clutches, rear ends or other assemblies, replaces worn or broken parts, grinds valves, bores cylinders, fits rings. In addition may adjust brakes or lights, tighten body bolts, align wheels, etc. May remove or replace motors, transmissions or other assemblies. May do machining of parts.

Class B - Adjusts brakes or lights, tightens body bolts, aligns wheels, or makes other adjustments or repairs of a minor nature; or removes and replaces motors, transmissions, clutches, rear ends, etc., but does no repairing, rebuilding, or overhauling of these assemblies. Workers who are employed as helpers to Mechanics are excluded from this classification.

WASHER, AUTOMOBILE

(Car washer; wash boy)

Washes automobiles and trucks; sweeps and cleans interior of automobile; may polish auto vehicle bodies, using polishing compound and a cloth. Various parts of this job may be performed by individual workers in automobile laundries production lines.

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Nurse, industrial (registered) .....	33	12
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Operator (local transit) .....	-	23
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Plumber, maintenance .....	35	14
Plumber (building construction) .....	-	23
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Porter (office building service) .....	-	24
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Press feeder (printing) .....	-	24
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Presser, machine (women's and misses' dresses) .....	39	20
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Pressman, platen (printing) .....	-	24
Pressman, web presses (printing) .....	-	24
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Sewing-machine operator (men's and boys' suits and coats) .....	37	18
Sewing-machine operator, section system (women's and misses' dresses) .....	39	20
Sewing-machine operator, single-hand (tailor) system (women's and misses' dresses) .....	39	20
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Shipping clerk .....	36	16
Shipping-and-receiving clerk .....	36	16
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Steam fitter (building construction) .....	-	23
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Stenographer, technical .....	32	10
Stereotyper (printing) .....	-	24
Stock handler .....	36	16
Stockman (bakeries) .....	-	23
Stonemason (building construction) .....	-	23
Structural-iron worker (building construction) .....	-	23
Switchboard operator .....	32	10
Switchboard operator-receptionist .....	32	10
Tabulating-machine operator .....	32	6, 10
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Tender, plasterer (building construction) .....	-	23
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